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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Dec. 16 by Ocean Telegraph.

James Stephens Said to Have Been Arrested in England.

The Establishment of His Identity Considered Doubtful.

Opening of the Italian Parliament by Victor Emmanuel.

He Expresses the Wish that the Pope may Remain Independent in Rome.

A Russian Commission to Consider Reforms for Poland.

ENGLAND.

Arrest of a Man Supposed to be Head-Centre Stephens.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 16.

A man has been arrested in Norfolk who is supposed to be JAMES STEPHENS, the Chief Organiser of the Irish Republic; but the establishment of his identity is as yet considered dubious.

ITALY.

Opening of the Italian Parliament—Speech of the King—The New Envoy to the Pope.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Dec. 16.

The King of Italy opened the National Parliament on Saturday.

In his opening speech he wished Italy joy of the freedom she had gained. He said that France, faithful to her promise, had withdrawn from Rome, and that the best understanding existed between Italy and NAPOLEON. He declared that he would respect the territory of the Papal States. He hoped that the moderation of the Italian people and the wisdom of the Pope, and a spirit of conciliation on both sides, would remove all differences; and said it was his wish that the Pope should remain independent in Rome. He concluded by referring to the great and glorious future Italy had before her, and declaring that she must by every means develop her resources to achieve her position as a great nation.

The speech of the King was well received by the members of the Parliament.

The new Envoy of the Italian Government to Rome, Signor TORELLI, who was appointed in place of VEZEZZI, when the latter resigned that mission, has been received at Rome by His Holiness the Pope.

L'Italia (newspaper) says editorially that strong hopes are entertained that the important mission of Signor TORELLI, having begun so auspiciously, will have a favorable result.

RUSSIA.

Political Reforms for Poland.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Dec. 15.

An Imperial Commission has been resolved upon, over which the Emperor is to preside, for the purpose of considering and putting into operation reforms in Poland.

AUSTRIA.

The Hungarian Address in Reply to the Emperor.

PESTH, Sunday, Dec. 16.

The House has passed the address of M. DEAK in reply to the Emperor of Austria.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Dec. 16.

The steamship *Africa*, which left Boston Dec. 5, touched at this port to-day, and subsequently proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Liberal Successes—Mexican Imperialists Joining the Liberals—American Arms Imported into Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 15.

A private letter, brought by the steamer *Constitution* from Acapulco, states that Gen. CASTIGNY had arrived at San Blas from Guadalajara, to march overland to the City of Mexico, with the troops recently driven out of Sonora and Sinoloa by the Liberals. He found the contemplated movement impossible, from the fact that LOZADA, the Mexican Imperialist commander at Sissic, disgusted at the failures of the French to furnish relief or money to pay his men, had gone over, with his whole force, to the Liberals, and uniting his troops with those sent out by CORONA from Mazatlan, was waiting in the mountains to attack the French columns in overwhelming numbers.

The forces at Martinez, 1,100 strong, would also join LOZADA, and it was thought would march overland, and would be abandoned, as CASTIGNY embarked his forces for France from the Pacific coast instead of Vera Cruz.

The United States steamer *Mahoning* was in Port Acapulco, bound for San Francisco, and would remain there until the arrival of the *Suwanee*.

Positive advices have been received in this city of the landing of 3,000 new American muskets and a cargo of assorted ammunition for the Liberals. Gen. DIEGO ALVAREZ went near Acapulco by the schooner *Sovereign*, and cash was paid on delivery, and the money came through Acapulco under the noses of the Imperial authorities.

Consul GODEY has dispatched the official statement of Liberal successes to Gov. LOW and Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL.

UNITED STATES STEAMER BURNED.

Destruction of the Iron-plated Frigate New Ironsides by Fire at League Island—She is a Total Loss.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 16.

About 1 o'clock this morning the iron-plated frigate *New Ironsides*, lying at League Island, was discovered to be in flames. Owing to the distance from the city considerable time elapsed before any fire-engines reached the spot, and they were able to do but little toward saving the noble ship.

She continued to burn until this afternoon, and is now a total loss.

No other vessels of the fleet anchored near her were injured.

The naval officers are very reticent about the affair, but the fire is believed to have been the work of design.

The *Ironsides* was built in Philadelphia in 1863 and was christened by the veteran STEWART, and was a prominent actor in the events of the war on the Southern coast. She received many hard knocks from the rebel batteries, but was never injured by them, nor was she much damaged by a torpedo which the rebels exploded under her near Fort Sumter.

The event causes much regret here, where every citizen felt a pride in her. She was about 3,500 tons, and cost over a million dollars as she went to sea.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 16.

THE MURDER OF UNION SOLDIERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A resolution passed the House a few days ago, calling upon the President for copies of the records and proceedings in the trial of four persons charged with the murder of Union soldiers in North Carolina. The Judge-Advocate-General is now preparing these copies, and they will be sent to Congress probably to-morrow. The testimony shows that an atrocious murder of three Union soldiers was committed on the night of the 8th of October, 1865, at Brown's Ferry, on the Savannah River, in North Carolina, while the soldiers were guarding fifteen bales of cotton seized by the Government. The circumstances of the murder have been stated so often that it will not be necessary to set them forward now, especially as there is no dispute about the facts, save in the question of identity of the persons charged with the crime. Four persons—JAMES CRAWFORD KEYES, ROBT. KEYES, his son, ELISHA BYRAM and F. G. STOWERS—were arrested as the murderers. They were tried before a Military Commission in January to March last, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 27th of April following. The Commission recommended that the sentence of two of the prisoners—ROBERT KEYES and ELISHA BYRAM—be commuted to imprisonment for life, and Gen. SICKLES, commanding the Department of North Carolina, commuted the sentence of these two accordingly. The friends of the prisoners and the attorneys of the two sentenced to be hung then petitioned the President to pardon them, upon the grounds that there was no positive proof of the identity of any of the prisoners as the murderers, and that the Military Commission had no jurisdiction and no authority to try the offence committed. To sustain the last proposition the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of PHILLIKEN and BOWLES, was cited. Upon a careful examination of the case and the facts as set forth in the briefs and arguments of Judge Advocate-General HOLT, and of the counsel for the defendants, the President commuted the sentence of STOWERS and JAS. C. KEYES from hanging to imprisonment for life, thus putting these two men under the same punishment as that inflicted upon the other two prisoners. It is understood that one of the motives of the originators of the resolution, in the House, was to disclose some supposed improper exercise of the Executive clemency. The records called for will not give this information, but we define from an authentic source that the grounds upon which the President made his order were: First, the identity of the prisoners was not satisfactorily established, or at least, there was a doubt whether they were the murderers or not; and secondly, the jurisdiction of the Military Commission over such cases was probably not warranted in law. It was asserted that the Supreme Court had positively so directed, but as there was no authentic showing of what that court decide, Mr. JOHNSON could not grant the release of the prisoners as stated, but resolved all the doubts in their favor, so far as to arrest the execution of STOWERS and J. C. KEYES, and commuted their sentence to imprisonment for life. This was all the President ever had to do with the case. The prisoners were ordered to the Dry Tortugas, but by direction of the War Department, the order was changed, and they were sent to Fort Delaware. From this imprisonment they were released on *habeas corpus*, by Judge HALL, United States District Judge for Delaware, upon the ground that they were illegally tried and convicted, the Military Commission having no authority to try the prisoners.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The different committees of the Southern Republican Convention, are still engaged in considering propositions of reconstruction for submission to Congress, but it is evident, from the opinions expressed by prominent members, that they are beginning to lose patience with the manner in which Congress is treating them. They complain that the majority of our Senators and Representatives have no well-defined ideas regarding the subject, and have as yet arrived at no final conclusion or plan of restoration, beyond the Constitutional Amendment. They say that members from the Northwest, New-England and the Middle States, may be well posted in regard to home matters, and what is good political food for their own constituents, and the policy to be pursued to keep themselves and party in power, but they are one and all backward in caring for the Southern loyalists. The North Carolina Bill, drafted by Gov. HOLDEN, and presented to the House by THAD. STEVENS, has but few friends among them, outside of that State.

COMMISSIONERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. WORTH, of North Carolina, Hon. D. L. SWAIN and Ex-Chief Justice RUFFIN of that State, arrived here last evening from Raleigh. HOLDEN is also here, with several other North Carolinians. The first-named three gentlemen are the Commissioners recently appointed by the Legislature, which referred the Constitutional Amendment, to come here and consult with Congress to see if better terms cannot be obtained. The visit will undoubtedly be productive of good, because they will receive personal information on the subject, but so far as any assurance of better terms is concerned they might have staid at home and saved the State their travelling expenses.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of Internal Revenue from July 1 last to this date, inclusive, amount to the heavy aggregate of $158,700,939 92. This is at the rate of over $950,000 per diem, which, if continued, would amount to nearly $350,000,000 for this fiscal year. But allowance must be made for the customary reduction of manufactures during the Spring months, after the market has been stocked. A fair estimate has been made, which shows it not extravagant to expect an aggregate for this fiscal year of $320,000,000. Add to these figures the receipts from Customs and other sources, and the entire revenue of the Government for the year will probably reach the enormous sum of $565,000,000.

THE PROPOSED SALE OF TREASURY GOLD.

The Ways and Means Committee will resume consideration to-morrow of the proposition to sell the Treasury gold at public sale, down to a certain limit. What will be their conclusion is entirely conjectural. It is proper to state, however, that the majority of the Committee sympathise in part, if not entirely, with Mr. MCCULOCH's desire for contraction; and I believe I am correct in adding that there is a difference of opinion between the Committee and the Secretary, as to whether selling the gold and applying the proceeds to relieving the currency, or hoarding it, will have the greatest influence in favor of contraction.

SOUTHERN POSTAL SERVICE.

The notices recently published concerning the discontinuance of Southern Post-offices are liable to be misunderstood. No wholesale discontinuances of offices now in operation is contemplated, but the action of the Post-office Department refers only to the many offices in the South which were suspended at the commencement of the war in 1861, and which have not since been formally reopened. Although in fact discontinued, the accounts of such offices cannot be closed, and balances due the Government collected by the Auditor for this Department under existing laws and regulations without formal order of discontinuance by the Postmaster-General, whereupon the bonds are surrendered to the Auditor and he can proceed against the late Postmasters. The Auditor of the Post-office Department reports to the Postmaster-General that the postal revenues in the late insurgent States have exceeded by $291,654 the actual expenditures, and it appears that, including all liabilities to the 30th of June last, the revenues in that section would only be deficient $75,383.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

The President received a letter from Gen. SHERMAN, dated Dec. 7, at Brazos. The letter contains no very important feature, and merely gives a brief account of the trip on the *Susquehanna* from New-York to the above-named port. A rumor prevailed here yesterday and to-day that twenty-seven naval vessels had been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico. Upon inquiry of proper officials, I learn that there is no truth in the rumors.

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

Our Consul at Liverpool, under date of Nov. 30, writes: "The medical officers of the town report that cholera no longer exists here as an epidemic." He also says: "There are now very few cases of cholera in the Kingdom, and, so far as known, it does not exist in any town as an epidemic."

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Sub-Committee of the Committees on Public Expeditures were in session yesterday, and elicited some important testimony with regard to the management of the New-York Custom House. They left the city to-night for New-York, and will resume their investigations to-morrow morning at the Custom House.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COMMITTEE.

Mr. ELIOT's New-Orleans Committee leave for that city to-morrow morning. They expect to be gone about three weeks.

PERSONAL.

Among the visitors at the White House yesterday, were CYRUS W. FIELD and Mr. COBBETT, of England. These gentlemen also called on the members of the Cabinet.

THE STORM.

Snow to the depth of about two inches fell here early this morning, and was succeeded by rain, continuing nearly all day.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Second Week of Congress—The Holiday Recess—Messrs. Sumner and Wade on the Obligatory Character of the Constitutional Amendment—The Finance Committees and the Propositions Before Them.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The second week of Congress finds the two Houses only just getting into the merits of the business before them, when they agree to adjourn for a couple of weeks in order to enjoy the holidays. There is a wide difference of opinion as to whether any business of importance would be transacted during the holidays should Congress resolve to sit. So many members would be certain to go away whether Congress adjourned or not, as to frequently leave both Houses without a quorum, and thus practically prevent the transaction of business. This induces many members to vote for the recess, who really regret the loss of time, and who would prefer to remain and attend to business if they were certain that their colleagues would do the same.

The fruits of the week's legislation are but two measures of considerable importance, to wit: The Deficiency Bill to make good the expenses for the fiscal year of 1867, and the District of Columbia Negro Suffrage Bill. The Senate spent four days of the week in a prosy discussion of the latter measure, and consequently did nothing else of moment, reaching the bill for the admission of Nebraska, yesterday, which they took up in preference to the Bankrupt Bill. The latter, however, under the vigorous management of Judge POLAND will be brought up before the holiday adjournment, and probably go on to the calendar as a special order from day to day until disposed of.

Regarding the Suffrage Bill, it is interesting to know that the Senate passed it, providing unqualified suffrage as it does by more than a two-thirds vote, while the same Senate at last session managed to defeat the measure because it did not contain qualifications. If any further evidence is needed to show that the Senate is as Radical as the House, it may be found in the summary manner in which the Conservative men like DOOLITTLE, DIXON, COWAN and NORTON were taken from the head and put at the tail of their respective Committees. The difference between the Senate and the House is only in the fact that they act less hastily than the House, and therefore with less danger to legislation, which is owing to two facts, viz.: First, there is less temper in the Senate than in the House, and second, the rules of the body know no such thing as the previous question, by which debate can be cut off in the House. As an illustration, Mr. ELIOT's bill, repealing the amnesty clause of the act of July 17, 1862, which passed the House on the first day of the session without debate, and before the President's message was read, has not yet been reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, to which it was referred.

As pertinent to the views of Senators upon admitting Southern States upon ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, let me present the following announcement of the Radical Senator WADE, made during a discussion on the bill for the admission of Nebraska on Friday:

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator says I voted for the Constitutional Amendment. I did vote for the Constitutional Amendment; but I should like to ask the Senator whether he considers himself bound now to admit one of these rebel States if it refuses the suffrage to freedmen. I should like to ask my friend to answer that.

Mr. WADE—No, I do not.

Mr. SUMNER—I knew he did not.

Mr. WADE—I do not know that I understand the Senator. Let me say that I should consider myself bound by the Constitutional Amendment if the Southern States complied with it within a reasonable time, and the reasonable time, in my judgment, is nearly elapsed. By a reasonable time I mean as soon as their Legislatures can consider it. If they adopt the Constitutional Amendment, and comply with the terms prescribed by the Reconstruction Committee and adopted by Congress, I should feel bound to vote for their admission. I voted for the Constitutional Amendment on that hypothesis.

Mr. SUMNER—Even with the word "white" in their Constitution?

Mr. WADE—Without regard to that.

Mr. SUMNER—Without regard to the rights of the freedmen?

Mr. WADE—On complying with the requisitions of the Constitutional Amendment, I should vote for them.

The Finance Committees of the two Houses have just begun the consideration of the important measures which are to occupy much of the time of the present session. Of these questions the Tariff ranks first, the new Bank Bill next, and the Treasury Gold Bill last, though not least. It has already transpired that a majority in each of these Committees are in favor of the principle of contraction, and believe in its healthy influence. So far they agree with Mr. MCCULLOCH. But in other respects they are believed to differ with him, particularly as to whether the accumulation of gold in the Treasury will have a more powerful influence in favor of contraction than the selling of the gold down to a certain limit, and the withdrawal of an equal amount of Government indebtedness. The Ways and Means Committee now have the Boutwell Gold Bill under consideration, but there is no danger that they will report it in any such shape as it had when introduced. The experiences of last May are fresh in the minds of the Committee, and if the bill is reported at all it will be very guarded in its provisions, and will possess features intended expressly to strengthen the policy of contraction.

The feature of the Bank Bill which will meet with most opposition in the House is that providing for redemption in New-York. It was only carried by one majority in Committee, and it is believed the influence of the country banks can defeat it in the House. Some of the leading bankers on the seaboard, especially those who were early interested in the success of the National Bank system, oppose it, on the ground that it will retard and not hasten the resumption of specie payments. All efforts to induce the Banking Committee to authorize a further increase of 25 millions of currency have been unavailing, and they propose to provide for localities now deficient by scaling down the circulation of the larger banks now in existence. This will also be warmly resisted, but I think will prevail. CYMON.

BALTIMORE.

Death of Judge Cochran.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 16.

Judge SILAS MORRIS COCHRAN, Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, died here this morning, after a brief illness. He was a native of Windham, N. H. He removed to this city some years since, and was elected in 1860 to the Bench for the term of fifteen years. The Constitution gives the Governor the appointment of a successor until the next general election.

THE STORM.

A Tempest of Snow, Rain and Wind Throughout the Atlantic States.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 15.

A heavy snow storm set in to-night, weather moderating, however, and will soon turn into rain. Wind northeast outside, blowing fresh.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 16.

Snow commenced falling about day-break, and about two inches fell; afterwards it turned to rain, and has rained heavily all day. There are some indications of clearing up this evening.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 16.

A heavy snow storm has prevailed here since daylight, but is now turning to rain.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, Dec. 16.

During the past twenty-four hours snow has fallen to the depth of six inches, and is still snowing very fast. All the trains on the different railroads are delayed in consequence.

CINCINNATI, Sunday Dec. 16.

The weather is mild and snowing. The ground is frozen.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Dec. 16.

A snow storm began here last night, and eight to ten inches have fallen up to 8 o'clock this evening, when the storm ceased.

It is estimated that thirty-six inches of snow has fallen here during the past week.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Dec. 16.

A blinding snow-storm has raged here since 11 o'clock this morning. Snow to the depth of several inches covers the ground, and there are good prospects for sleighing.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 16.

Snow commenced falling here early this afternoon, and it is now some six inches deep. The river is covered with anchor ice, but the ferry-boats are still running.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, Dec. 16.

A snow-storm has prevailed here since noon, and is still in progress.

Snow has fallen to the depth of four inches, and is much drifted.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 16.

Thermometer 25°. Cloudy and indications of snow.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 16.

A heavy rain-storm since noon, falling on the snow of this morning, has placed the streets here in an impassable condition.

HAWAII.

Arrival of Diplomatic Agents—Whalers from the Arctic Ocean.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands, dated Nov. 26, report that the ship *Joe Davis*, with 200 barrels of oil and 400 pounds of bone, and the *James Murray*, with 200 barrels of oil and 12,000 pounds of bone, had arrived from the Arctic Ocean on the 25th ult.

HENRY B. ROUSE, who represents the American diplomatic interest near the Hawaiian Government during the temporary absence of Minister MCCOOK, in San Francisco, and J. A. WOODHOUSE, Consul-General and Commissioner for Great Britain to the Sandwich Islands, arrived in Honolulu Nov. 24.

The steamer *America*, with passengers, for New-York *via* Nicaragua, sailed to-day. Among her passengers is MARK TWAIN, the humorist. The ships *Dieby*, for Liverpool, and *Dragon*, for Cork, cleared to-day. Bark *Flora Kempton*, from Rio de Janerio, with part of the cargo of the ship *Carbile*, condemned at this port, arrived to-day.

Money is decidedly easier. As a general rule, merchants in the interior are responding promptly in meeting their obligations to city jobbers.

Over $300,000 was paid out on dividends to-day. The mines located on the Comstock lead and silver ores are yielding immense quantities of bullion. During the months of November and December the dividends of six principal mines amounted to $519,000; and the yield of ten mines during October and November amounted to over $2,000,000. Mining Stocks are quoted as follows: Savage, $2,060; Crown Point, $1,150; Yellow Jacket, $1,200; Ophir, 200; Chollar, $226; Empire Mill, $190; Imperial, $136; Legal-Tenders, 72½.

A letter has been received confirming the account of the massacre by the Apaches and Majave Indians, of GEORGE W. LEILYS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and his clerk, A. H. EVERETT, while on their way from Prescott to Laposs.

CINCINNATI.

Burning of a Steamer—Death of a Union Officer.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Dec. 16.

The steamer *Pine Bluff*, loaded with pig iron, from St. Louis, arrived on Friday last, and was attached by some of her crew for wages due them, amounting in the aggregate to $8 90, and was by the Sheriff tied up at the mouth of the Licking River, opposite this city. The obligation not being paid yesterday, the boat was burned to the water's edge at 2 o'clock this morning. She was insured for $22,000 in Pittsburgh offices.

AUGUSTUS E. PARRY, County Treasurer, and Colonel of the Sixty-seventh Ohio Regiment, SHERMAN's army, and one of the heroes of the storming of Fort McAllister, died to-day of consumption, hastened by congestion of the brain, aged 38.

CANADA.

Convoy for a Steamer—Troops for the Border.

MONTREAL, C. E., Sunday, Dec. 16.

Two British gunboats left Quebec last night, having received orders from Gov. MITCHELL to act as a convoy to the Cunard steamer.

The troops at Sweetsburgh have been reinforced by a regiment of volunteers and a company of policemen.

It is the intention of the Government to station a military force on the border, near St. Albans, in consequence of the military preparations now being made by the Fenians under ROBERTS, for the invasion of the Province.

A large quantity of military stores arrived here yesterday by the Grand Trunk Railroad from Quebec, consisting of five heavy guns, ambulance wagons, gun carriages and fourteen cases of breech-loaders.

Fenians Neglected—Bishop Lynch Refuses to Receive Money for Them.

TORONTO, Sunday, Dec. 16.

Crown-Attorney MCNAB says that the Fenian leaders have shamefully neglected the prisoners here. Bishop LYNCH refused acceptance of $200, sent by ROBERTS for prisoners, and has returned the same.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamers.

FORT MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 16.

The steamers *Empire*, from Wilmington; *Delaware*, from Charleston; *Saratoga*, from Norfolk, sailed for New-York to-night. Both the New-York steamers arrived at Norfolk safe at noon. The gale still blows freshly outside. Heavy rain succeeded the snow storm of last night, and the wind, which blew heavy from the north last night, shifted to the southeast during the day and to-night is southwest.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Attempted Suicide.

PITTSBURGH, Sunday, Dec. 16.

A man named JOHN SNYDER, from Chicago, attempted to commit suicide to-day by cutting his throat. He had two life insurance policies in his possession.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Dec. 16.

A severe snow storm prevailed here since 9 o'clock last evening, with drifts in some places 5 or 6 feet high. The storm still continues, and the streets have been almost deserted during the day.

The trial of MOLLIE TRUSSELL, for the murder of GEORGE TRUSSELL, ended last night in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter; sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The District-Attorney only claimed a verdict of manslaughter. The trial was generally considered a farce. The prisoner appeared in Court in deep mourning, and shed tears plentifully.

The lurid glare in the southern heavens last evening excited apprehensions that a destructive fire was raging in the southern section of the city. The alarm was rung and the fire department proceeded to the city limits, where it was found that the prairies in the neighborhood of Calumet River were burning, without danger to life, so far as heard from.

A fire in North Division-street last evening destroyed SINGER's packing-house, with the oil refinery and soap factory adjoining, and 4,000 tons of coal belonging to Messrs. HOLBROOK & PARKER. Total loss $30,000.

LOUISIANA.

Free Labor in the South—Colored Schools in the State—How the Planters Regard Them—Tennessee Matters—What has Resulted from the Riot in Memphis—Reform in Henry County.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1866.

A great revolution is going on in this Southern country, and perhaps as speedily as could be expected. Inevitable laws are at work, which, in spite of prejudice and passion, and ancient customs, must bring about radical changes in society. The process of social reconstruction would be far easier if the people generally comprehended the "signs of the times." But they do not, and only stern necessity will compel assent to the conditions of the new dispensation. The Southern mind seems to be in a quandary. It has been suddenly thrown out of its old routine, and cannot adjust itself to the altered circumstances of the times. It sees through a glass darkly. A gentleman lately speaking of national affairs said: "I don't know anything of what's going on—the devil seems to have it all his own way." "The world," remarked another, "is getting pretty well mussed up"—and then something was said about a monarchy being the best form of government. No democratic Government ever did exist long, nor can exist. All which confusion and ruin was owing to the Yankees. The fact is, the Southern people must be educated to free labor. They are not used to it—it is contrary to their habits—their feelings oppose it. But they are learning the lesson, often slowly and in spite of themselves. I am informed, by the best authority, that in some of the upper parishes of this State, Slavery really exists to-day. The laborers are slaves still, and are flogged as in former days. Eight cases of whipping came to the Bureau in one day, for which the offender was confined three days, a punishment light enough, but which has had the desired effect. Free labor will hereafter have a fairer trial on that plantation.

The planters are slowly learning the advantage of educated labor, partly from the fact that the blacks will not readily form contracts where no schools are provided for their children. It is really amusing to observe how cautiously they come to the point of employing a teacher, and then how hard they are to be suited. They cannot have a white teacher, for she will want to board in a white family, and that can hardly be tolerated—a nigger-teacher in a white family. It would bring the two races too near together. So they prefer a colored teacher. Perhaps such a one is sent. But there may not be a sufficient supply from this class, and after much ado the planter consents or submits to have a white teacher—she may even board in his own family. In all this, a process of education in free ideas is going on among the planters. They begin to comprehend the superiority of moral influence in controlling labor over brute force. Sometimes a planter, wiser than his neighbors, would have a school, but they will not allow it, or will make the teacher's situation so uncomfortable that she must leave.

But some planters are doing nobly, and the number of such is increasing. This is especially true in the more southern parishes. A friend of mine, a former slaveholder, takes kindly to the new system, and is gathering a rich harvest. He treats his laborers as men, encourages education, pays promptly, and finds all this to pay better than grumbling at the Government. His sugar is coming in finely, and he is in good spirits. To his mind, the world is not all "mussed up," nor is monarchy the best form of government.

One planter has sent to the Bureau for a colored Baptist preacher and teacher—both functions in one—and to such a man he will pay $60 a month and rations. At present the Bureau pays no teachers; they get their support from the schools, the Bureau only paying the rent of school-houses where it is necessary. I may here mention that in Louisiana there are now 144 colored schools, of which 40 are private, with 139 teachers and 5,587 pupils. These teachers are all supported by the freedmen, but all the schools, even to the private ones, report to Lieut. FRANK R. CHASE, General Superintendent of Education in Louisiana. The Catholics are about opening a colored school in Carrollton, near the city, to accommodate 500 or 600 pupils. The Bureau provides them with a building and school furniture, dispensing its patronage alike to all denominations. Lieut. CHASE feels a deep interest in the cause of education, as does also Gen. MOWER, his superior officer in place of Gen. BAIRD. At a recent convention of colored Baptists in this city, Lieut. CHASE made an admirable address, full of sympathy and sound advice. Such men are doing a great and good work.

MATTERS IN TENNESSEE.

Being in Memphis a few days ago, I learned some interesting facts showing the progress of republican ideas in that city and other parts of Tennessee. The dreadful massacre of blacks in Memphis last Spring, has resulted in good in several ways. It has delivered the city from the rule of Irish Catholics, who are there very numerous and very venomous—at least a large class of them. They were the assailants who murdered the poor blacks, principally through the Police, so that the massacre was not so much the work of Secessionists as of Irishmen. No Northern man was killed, or, so far as I have learned, even assailed, and many of the citizens deprecated the affair as wrong in itself and as damaging the business interests of the city. Indeed it was quite disastrous for a time in this respect.

In May last the Legislature abolished the existing police force and empowered the Governor—the indomitable BROWNLOW—to appoint Commissioners in the several cities, three in Memphis, who shall appoint the Police in their respective localities. Thus there is now a Metropolitan Police in Memphis, composed to some extent, of ex-Federal soldiers, and the city is better governed than probably ever before. Night-shooting and broils which were so common under the Irish rule, have quite disappeared.

There is a Loyal League and a loyal paper in Memphis, and many flourishing colored schools. Street cars have just commenced running. So the good cause advances. The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church, lately in session here, passed resolutions in favor of negro instruction.

Two things are wanting in Memphis, in the way of outward improvement—paved streets and shade trees. There are many fine stores, but a dreadful scarcity of handsome dwelling-houses. In this city resides an eminent lawyer, Mr. PIKE, who has the reputation of having received the largest fee that ever fell to any one of his profession in this country—$100,000 in the great case which was tried some years ago before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Cherokee Nation *vs.* The United States, in which the former were the successful party. A case has lately been decided in this city whereby the fortunate attorney receives $80,000 for his services.

While in Memphis, I was informed by an officer of the Bureau that in Henry County, Tenn., affairs have taken a very gratifying turn. Southern and Northern people, ex-rebel and ex-Union soldiers are all working harmoniously together, determined to make free labor, and personal labor, too, turn to their pecuniary advantage, and with good success. In some other parts of the State it is not so. Passing down through Mississippi, we halted awhile at Grenada. Here is a military station, and not without cause, for guerrillas roam the country, committing robberies and murders. It is difficult to identify them, for they are now guerrillas and then farmers to suit their purpose. A few days before they had fired into a passing train.

THE FEELING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The great questions of amnesty and suffrage are now much discussed in this city. The Union people generally are opposed to universal amnesty. A Southern Unionist of high official standing expressed himself very strongly to me the other day against it as giving the South up to rebel rule, and putting the loyal portion of the community into the hands of their old enemies. I know that some members of the Union Party here, represented by Mr. DURANT, now residing in Washington, favor unrestricted pardon, coupled with universal suffrage, but I do not regard this as the prevailing sentiment. I think the Southern people generally will now assume an attitude of professed indifference to politics, doggedly accepting what Congress may impose upon them. As they cannot have just what they want, they will take no part in bringing about reconstruction. This is a wholly wrong position, but the *Times*, of this city, rather recommends such a course, coupled with more sober advice to give attention to business.

What is wanted over all the South, for whites and blacks, is schools, accessible to all. ALPHA.

VIRGINIA.

The Virginia Express Company—The Watson Case—Payment of Colored Troops—Jefferson Davis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1866.

The bill to enact an abomination, better known as the Virginia Express Company Bill, fortunately hangs fire in the Senate after its passage in the House. I would not refer to this measure if it were only local in its interest and effect, but it is more. There is not a merchant in New-York, having customers in Virginia or in any State south of Virginia, but is interested in this bill, as its effect, if passed in its present form, would be to put the carriage of freights through this State entirely at the mercy of the Virginia Express Company—a very serious matter when it is remembered that the great through line from New-York to New-Orleans passes through Virginia, from Alexandria to Bristol, a distance of over 300 miles. The excuse for the enactment of this iniquity is, that Adams Express Company must be driven out—that the monopoly it has created by business energy and capacity must be destroyed, and a legal monopoly created in favor of a set of men because they are Virginians. Virginians are continually claiming to be cast in a nobler mold than the rest of mankind, and perhaps they are; but it is carrying matters rather far to ask the mercantile community of the two Cities of New-York and New-Orleans, to say nothing of the intermediate population, to pay tribute to the idea in hard money. I am not in these remarks advocating the rights or the interests of the Adams Express Company, for I am happy to know that it never extended me a favor; but I am asserting, and intend to do it plainly, that in passing the bill entitled An Act to Incorporate the Virginia Express Company, the Virginia House of Delegates stepped back to the days of *Ego et meus rex*; and I may fitly conclude by saying that one of the most influential and intelligent "rebels" in the State remarked that the House had much better pass the Constitutional Amendment than such laws as this.

Even in this weak, piping time of peace I have an item or two in my budget. The chief of these is the Watson case, but I have deemed it of sufficient importance, in its aspect of a threatened collision between the State Government and the military authority of the United States, to keep you advised of its progress by telegraph. Gen. SCHOFIELD has been courteous enough, and endowed with sufficient patience to listen for two days to arguments from the counsel of WATSON against his right to do anything in the matter, and will to-morrow declare his opinion. That opinion will reach you by wire, and until then I leave the case.

Col. STANTON, the Chief Paymaster of the Department, has just returned from Fortress Monroe, where he made an extraordinary payment. The recipients of the greenbacks were the members of the Thirty-sixth United States Colored Troops, consisting of two hundred and twenty-four officers and men, and the amount required to discharge the indebtedness of the Government to them was $83,000—the pay being only for five months, the remainder of the amount being absorbed by bounties. While Col. STANTON was paying these sable warriors, JEFFERSON DAVIS, walking the ramparts that have so long been to him the world's boundary, passed by and glanced curiously at the scene. At that moment a gentleman took note of his personal appearance, who has not seen him since 1860, but who was then familiar with his form and features, and his first impression was that JEFFERSON DAVIS has grown wondrously old in these few years. His hair has turned to silvery white, his form grown emaciated, his face haggard, his step slow and uncertain, his whole presence that of one the sands of whose life have almost run out. Daily he mounts the ramparts, daily he makes the circuit of the immense fortification so long his prison, daily he gathers what he may of invigoration from the bracing healthful air surging up from the ocean between the Virginia capes, but daily his life seems slipping rapidly from his grasp. He has no positive disease, he is not even fretted by any galling prison restrictions; he seems at ease, has no complaints to make about his treatment, and yet his strength appears to wane; his natural force day by day to be abated, but those most familiar with him now seem to think that he will last as long within the fort as out of it, perhaps longer. The great four-years' strain upon his energies, and the downfall of his Empire, sapped the foundations of his life; after that it mattered little where or how he lived. I may add that he has grown simply indifferent as to the future; he does not expect liberty and never speaks of it now; he does not hope for a trial in the Spring, but presumes that the trial will be discussed and hinted at as the excuse for keeping him where he is. E. C.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville and Cincinnati and Other Air Lines—Commercial—Agricultural—Louisville's Progress—The Great Economic Drawback to Kentucky and the South—Inefficient Administration of Criminal Law, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 10, 1866.

One million and a half dollars seven per cent. thirty years' bonds, at 85 cents to the dollar, have been subscribed, mostly by Louisvillians, and a half-million by Cincinnatians, for a short line road between them, tapping the Louisville and Frankfort road twenty to thirty miles from here. A single Louisville firm subscribed for $40,000 of the bonds. The route has been surveyed, and grading will begin at once. The road may be completed in two years or less. While it may greatly benefit both sister cities and all Kentucky roads connecting, it will shorten, quicken and cheapen transportation between the Northeast and Southwest.

Completion of the partially-graded Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad 120 miles, at reckoned cost of three millions, is agitated. If completed it would open and develop a large coal and iron region, and, I understand, shorten Western and Southern connections with Eastern and Atlantic cities.

It is said the completion of the Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky Railroad, connecting Norfolk, Richmond, Lynchburgh and Abingdon with Bristol, Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and our Nashville Railroad, Lebanon, Crab Orchard Branch, will, in two or three years, be a fixed fact.

Hickman, Ky., on the Mississippi, will, next spring, have complete air line connection with Nashville. And Nashville is moving for an air line to Knoxville.

One day's cotton receipts here by rail was 1,193 bales; 2,500 were received in a week by one Louisville firm. Steamer *Louisville* has just passed with 1,000 for Cincinnati.

Some tobacco planters say that, unless there is a material reduction of the tobacco tax, they will grow grain instead. Some Tennessee cotton planters threaten the same, if the cotton tax is not reduced. Lebanon, aspiring to become the State capital, tells the Legislative Committee, appointed to visit and report on the several sites eligible therefor, (every year the Legislature appoints a Select Committee of genial spirits on the standing question of changing the seat of Government,) that, as the geographical centre of the State, it has, in ten years, shipped 2,000,000 bushels grain, 85,000 hhds. tobacco, 5,000 car loads stock, 20,000,000 pounds miscellaneous frieght. But, if the change is ever made, Louisville, I reckon, will be the capital. Calculating from our new Directory, containing 31,000 names, some compute the city's population at 155,000. The lowest estimate is 120,000. In 1860 she had but 73,000. Her taxable valuation is $76,000,000. I presume she contributed far more than half of the $1,600,000 in the State Treasury to-day. She has 258 streets, 3 street railway companies in full blast, all the modern fire signals and extinguishers, 17 banks, 10 banking firms, 11 (including 1 life and 2 house) insurance companies. In publications she compares unfavorably with many places far smaller, having but 3 English and 2 German dailies, 2 English commercial weeklies, 1 German literary weekly, 2 English religious weeklies, 1 German religious weekly. The assumed aggregate provision business of four firms this year is $10,000,000. Four smoke-houses of one firm can at one time smoke 1,000,000 pounds of bacon. One slaughtering and packing house can (all at once) smoke 90,000 pieces and cure 150,000 hams.

However, with all our progress, especially in the last two to four years, a frequent remark further South is true also here, that a great economic drawback and trouble is that there are too many unproductive consumers—too many professional do-nothings, white as well as black, dependents upon public and private charities and stealings, pests and nuisances—too many disposed to keep on talking, grumbling, loafing, and bragging about what "we used to be." The staring fact is that all of us, of both sexes, and our children (if we have any) have got to "go to work like the Yanks," if we would save ourselves and help to permanently redeem our "Old Kentucky home" and "the sunny land we love." "Southern relief," after all, chiefly depends upon Southern hands toiling all together for themselves and the South as an inseparable and law-abiding portion of the Union, and thereby encouraging immigration. The element of laziness and law-breaking, irrespective of color, is yet deplorably manifest in our Southern society, but under the wholesome lessons of the new order of things, it is, I trust, gradually diminishing.

In this, as in other cities and States, the administration of criminal law is lax and inefficient, not to say corrupt, demoralizing and promotive of crime. Many a fellow gets free by the hanging or packing of juries, defective indictments and warrants, absence or bribery of witnesses, continuances, new trials, changes of venue, *nolle prosequis* of elective attorneys, pliability of elective Judges, and appeals to the clemency of a lenient executive.

The constitutionality of the "Civil Rights Bill" is before the Appellate and United States Courts. The former will decide against it—the latter, I presume, for it, at least as to the colored testimony and some other main features. If so, colored, as white testimony, (so often confused and unreliable, whatever the color of the testifier,) will, in all cases, in all our Courts, be "taken for what it is worth." PONTIAC.

GEORGIA.

Action on Gubernatorial Vetoes—Violators of the Civil Rights Bill Under Bonds.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 16.

The Governor sent to the Senate yesterday his veto of the bill to extend State aid to the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad, and a veto of the bill to allow the redemption of real estate within two years after sale; also a veto of the Homestead Bill. The vetoes of the first two were sustained. The Homestead Bill was passed over the veto by 19 to 5, but was lost in the House.

In the House a resolution was adopted asking Congress to establish an assay office at Atlanta. Both branches adjourned *sine die* yesterday.

The prisoners recently brought here and lodged in Fort Pulaski, an account of which was sent you on the 10th inst., were yesterday brought before Commissioner STONE. They waived an examination, and entered into bonds of $1,000 each for their appearance before the United States District Court at Atlanta.

Death of a Pioneer of Methodism.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Dec. 16.

Rev. GEORGE W. MALEY, one of the pioneers of Methodism in Ohio, and years ago well known as a successful revivalist, died at Urbana, Ohio, yesterday. His remains will be brought here for interment on Monday. At the outbreak of the war he was associated with the Church South.

GEORGE GRAY, a well-known steamboat Captain suddenly fell to the floor and expired at his residence over the river last night.

Escape from Jail.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Dec. 16.

Two men, named ALEXANDER PLUMMER and JAMES BARNES, under sentence of death for the murder of LEONARD MOSS, made their escape from the jail of Pendleton County, Ky, at Falmouth, yesterday morning before daylight. The prisoners were aided by outside parties, who drilled a hole through the wall of the jail and passed keys into them which they used in getting out of their cells.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 16.

Dispatches from Jefferson City say Gov FLETCHER continues to receive dispatches from Jackson County, urging a withdrawal of the troops but he remains firm in the determination not to do so until every bushwhacker is killed or driven off.

The Sheriff of Jackson County says that he can have the laws executed by civil process, and that the heavy tax imposed on the people by a force quartering on the people is hard to be borne.

First Dispatch from the Plains.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Sunday, Dec. 16.

The railroads through this section are badly blocked up by the drifting snow.

Papers of the 7th from Colorado says about sixty Cheyenne Indians are prowling around Living-Spring, forty miles from Denver, under the old Chief DOUBLE HEAD. A strict and anxious watch is kept on their movements.

A Relative of Gen. Washington Convicted of Homicide.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Va., Sunday, Dec. 16.

HENRY BYRD LEWIS, a near male descendant of GEORGE WASHINGTON, was convicted last night at King George's Court House, of voluntary manslaughter, in killing Dr. ROSS some five years ago. He was sentenced to three years and six months in the Penitentiary. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy. The trial lasted ten days.

Fire in Birmingham.

PITTSBURGH, Sund y, Dec. 16.

SCOTT & FRY's packing warehouse and two dwelling-houses, in Birmingham, opposite this city, were totally destroyed by fire last night.

The Eastern War—An Appeal for the Suffering Cretans.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, CANEA, Monday, Oct. 8, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to make, through your columns, an appeal to the American people in behalf of the Cretan families reduced to destitution and suffering by the destruction of their crops and villages in consequence of the pending hostilities.

Thousands of them self-exiled to the nearest Greek islands, are without employment or provision for the Winter, and those who remain of the women and children, seek to join the more fortunate refugees.

If the world's charity is not large to these unfortunates, there will be such suffering as has not been known in this part of the world since the Greek revolution, when American charity saved the lives of thousands of Cretans, and won blessings which are still clinging to our nation.

What we want is not arms or material to strengthen the insurgents, but bread to keep women and children from perishing. Will not the charitable organize some effort to keep our Christian poor from starvation. The Greeks are doing all they can, but the sufferers are many and the Greek nation poor.

Contributions might be sent by any Levant-bound ship to Syra, care of the United States Consular-General, EM. SAPUNZACKI; but what would be worthier of us would be to send a ship freighted for these unfortunates. Yours, sincerely, W. J. STILLMAN, U. S. Consul, Canea, Island of Crete.

The Michigan Democracy.

In allusion to the report that the Michigan Democracy, headed by the Detroit *Free Press*, are soon to declare in favor of negro suffrage, the *Free Press* says: "The Michigan Democracy, whose organ the *Free Press* claims to be, have distinctly announced the doctrine that negro suffrage, so far as it embraces its imposition or enforcement in other States, is a most impudent and unconstitutional doctrine, with which they will have nothing whatever to do. When the question of permitting it in this State properly comes before the people, we presume that those Democrats who believe that a majority of the negroes in this State are fitted to exercise it, and ought to have it, will vote for granting it; and those who agree with the *Free Press* in deeming a large majority of them unfit, will vote against it."

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending 30th of November, 1866: E. Vedder, Ed. Gould Buffum, (New-York *Herald*,) Robert O. Fuller, Mrs. R. O. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. L. Valentine, J. A. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, P. C. Brooks, Mrs. Brooks, W. R. Robeson, Mrs. Robeson, Miss Tucker, E. W. Norton, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Roach, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. C. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. W. Somers, J. R. Price, Mrs. J. R. Price, Master Price, Philadelphia; S. Wadsworth Russel, Connecticut; Rev. J. M. Mitchell, Alabama; Wm. Glenn, Cincinnati; W. R. Stanfield, Ch. G. Hayes, Mr. M. Delano, Mrs. Delano, Kenton Saulnier, Z. T. Hilbreth, Dr. F. F. Marbury, J. O. B. Tuman, James Lesieur, Clinton Ogilvie, F. O. C. Darley, Ed. May, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hastings, C. A. Greymos, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Strong, Phil. Carpenter, The. B. Carpenter, Chicago; Henry Adams, London; J. H. Flanner, Montreal, Canada; S. H. Blake and wife, L. W. A. Blake, Bangor, Me.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Great National Question—The Constitutional Amendment—Disability to Hold Office.

NO. VI.

We come now to the third section of the proposed Amendment which is to constitute the fourteenth article of the Constitution. It is in these words:

"SECTION 3. No *person* shall be a *Senator* or *Representative* in Congress, or *Elector* of President or Vice-President, or hold any *office, civil or military*, under the United States, or under any State, who, having *previously taken* an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an *officer* of the United States, or as a member of any *State Legislature*, or as an *executive or judicial officer of any State*, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged *in insurrection or rebellion against the same*, or *given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof*. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

The italics are all our own, and they are given with the hope that they may arrest the attention of some one critical or thoughtful reader. I hazard the assertion that there is not in the English language a single paragraph which has been the subject of not only so much misconstruction, but of constant, persistent, willful lying as this one article. I am doubtful if the latter epithet is a strong enough term to apply, for it is difficult to believe that the Press, the speakers, the legislators, the Governors and the Judges of a whole section will so persistently lie about language, and that this wholesale misstatement should be taken up and echoed back from President and Cabinet, from Press and stump-orator,—from every one, in fact, who speaks of the thing rather than quotes the language. The folly or the falsehood must be ascribed to that same judicial blindness which never would publish the Chicago platform of 1860, yet swore to the people that the essential plank in it was to destroy Slavery in the States, and thus maddened the people to secession and civil war; the same which, after that fratricidal war commenced, refused to publish the Crittenden resolutions, offering peace upon the single condition of ceasing to resist the Government, but, on the contrary, persistently swore that the resolve was to destroy Slavery, to put the negro above the white man; indeed, to enslave the whites and make the blacks their masters.

When the historian shall come to write from the records which constitute the whole political literature of the last five years, and shall search those which are official and unofficial, and compare laws with speeches, reports, letters and editorials, and from these shall be forced to answer the question, What was the great vice which caused such terrible calamity to free and happy America? I blush for this generation, because I foresee that the judgment of mankind must be that our great national sin is—lying. (I fear Latin quotations since you printed *omnibus* for *minimis*, but I will venture.) It is now difficult to comprehend how the text: "*Hoc est meum corpus*," or "this is my body," should have cost rivers of ink and oceans of blood, and that yet the Christian world should war for and against the human senses. Where is the merit in the controversy, however, that few have dared to interpolate language upon the sacred text? Like ZWINGLE, in the great controversy with LUTHER, they have been content to construe it in connection with other texts, which have to be taken figuratively. Not so in this controversy. With one accord it is never quoted or construed; but it is falsely asserted that it disfranchises the whole people of the ten States not now represented in Congress, and that it does nothing else. Disfranchise is the word always employed, but not even in the false sense of the misconstruction of the second section of the same article. It is hard to conduct a controversy with such people. The appalling falsehood is enough to force the belief that the history of the men who undertook to raise a tower above God's power to destroy a wicked world is being repeated, and that the Great Judge who found only righteous Noah among the antediluvian generation is confounding our language and causing the infidels, who, by human means, seek to escape His vengeance, to call for brick when they mean mortar, and for mortar when they mean brick.

The only palliating exception which I remember to have seen, is in the report of Dr. ASHBEL SMITH to the Texas Legislature. He, too, wrote with the same obliviousness of fact which sometimes causes him to forget his Connecticut birth and to "slander the meekest State in the Union by claiming North Carolina as the place of his nativity." But man is young when he is born, and in ASHBEL's ambitious struggle he might even deny the land that gave him birth and charitably bestowed upon him so much Latin and Greek as to make him oblivious of his native tongue. But ASHBEL is an old man and a great sinner now. And there is some evidence of penitence in the redeeming assertion that the Amendment does disfranchise every one, because it leaves no one in all the South to be voted for; and, in the glimmering of conscience, ASHBEL goes us to argue, in effect, that none but those who, like himself, wore a rebel uniform and had it pierced (ASHBEL was brave and a good drill officer, and he was wounded, too,) are worthy to be voted for. But all this does not redeem ASHBEL from the willful perversity of having grossly misstated the Amendment both as to language and intention. Had he and others, who have put forth official documents, quoted the whole Amendment and then plainly stated that it defined and guaranteed the rights of the citizen; that it denied representation to all those citizens who, as a class, shall be denied suffrage, but still leaves with the States to say who of those citizens shall vote; that for the past, the present and the future, it simply disqualifies for office, State and Federal, all traitors (who had taken the official oath) against the National Union; that it guarantees the public debt of the United States, incurred "in suppressing insurrection or rebellion," past or future; repudiates all such obligations in aid of any rebellion, past or future; and that it refuses to pay for emancipated slaves—conferring upon Congress the already existing right to enforce these guarantees by appropriate legislation—and then, like candid men, have said that "we object to one or all of these conditions, and, for ourselves, cannot vote for their ratification," thus would be hope that an enlightened constituency might reverse this error of judgment. But the rejections in every case have been upon false statements of premises and conclusions. The people most interested will have to be reached by other means. And with nearly the whole of the local presses in the hands of the same men who lied up to the war and through the war, the task is no easy one.

I have quoted the section under consideration correctly. In terms it excludes from all office, State and Federal, all "who, having previously taken an oath" (as an officer, State or Federal,) "to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof." Even many who are disposed to discuss the question fairly overlook the fact that the occasion which renders necessary the Amendment does not exhaust the provision as a wholesome part of the organic law. It looks to the future as well as the past. It establishes a rule of civil conduct permanent, uniform and universal; it is neither a sentence nor a judgment; it is to become a law emanating from the highest power—the people, and prescribed in the most solemn form; it is to extend to every citizen everywhere, of every race or color, for all future time. It is not even retrospective, but pardoning and healing. "Insurrection or rebellion" are terms well defined by statute law. "To give aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States" is treason, clearly defined in the Constitution and is copied from the statute of EDWARD III. If either of these classes are embraced by the Amendment, there is nothing *ex post facto* retrospective or retroactive about it; because they are already within the sanction or vindicatory branch of the law, and subject to the penalties of existing statutes. It is true that this Amendment would reach a somewhat numerous class of Orrs, Humphreys, Jenkinses, Throckmortons, Marvins and Ashbel Smiths. But he greatly underrates the American people, who does not believe that if all now living who ever were magistrates or officials were feasting in some great temple, (a wigwam could soon be constructed which would contain them all,) and some Sampson whose hair has been shorn and his eyes plucked out, because of his dalliance with the Delilah of idleness, should bow himself under the pillars, and, his prayer being answered by the God of Israel, he should engulf in death the whole mass, that the people could not within three months select wiser and better men to fill every office State or Federal in the United States. Far be it from me to underrate the men who have filled honorable positions in the land. I have conversed with every President from JEFFERSON down to ANDREW JOHNSON, either while in office or before or after his retirement. I have conversed with thousands of the distinguished public men, and read the best productions of most of that class; but separating the man from the official servant, I now declare that I have always been able to point to their equals among our unpretending lawyers, divines, physicians, editors, merchants, mechanics, painters, poets, farmers, authors, and all which makes a nation's intellectual wealth and marks its grandeur, and the perpetual office-holders are generally the starvelings and sucklings fed upon Treasury pap; the corrupt and contemptible; the restless, ambitious Burrs, Breckinridges, Davises, Toombses, Slidells, Meyers, and "old public functionaries" who would sell their country for a mess of pottage. While in Wall-street, in New-Orleans, in San Francisco, in Boston—in every city, town and hamlet—could be found merchant princes, lawyers, teachers, inventors, writers and journeyman printers, who would eternally damn all official ignorance by printing their bad syntax, worse orthography, and worst figures as they are written for a single day. The argument then *ex necessitate rei*; that is, that to exclude this "educated class" of prejudiced officials would beggar the country as to material out of which to make magistrates for the rebel States, betrays an ignorance nowhere excusable but in a learned fool, like ASHBEL SMITH, or an official ignoramous like ANDREW JOHNSON's Secretary of the Interior. It is wholly inexcusable in an Aldermanic, Legislative, Representative, Gubernatorial, Senatorial, Presidential Knight of the Shears, like ANDREW JOHNSON. The numbers excluded would be few indeed—too few: the punishment mild indeed—too mild; the terms of dispensation easy indeed—too easy.

And now, trusting that this number may have arrested the attention of a few thinking readers, I promise a more philosophical consideration of the same article and the next. Let it never be forgotten that the life of the nation is in the issue.

MADISON.

THE SOUTH IN WASHINGTON.

The Territorial Doctrine of the Thirty-seventh Congress—The Doings and Character of the Southern Loyalists Now in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Dec. 14, 1866.

Several years ago, during the early part of the rebellion, a proposition was submitted to Congress by Judge M. F. CONWAY, of Kansas, then a member of the House of Representatives, to recognize the existence of the Confederate Government, in such a manner, however, as not to concede the right of secession. The intent of this proposal was explained in such a manner as to make it a matter of more than ordinary interest, now that Congress is again bothering its brains about the reconstruction or restoration of the Southern States. Judge CONWAY held, with great foresight, that unless the usurping power of the South was acknowledged to be something more than rebellion, that section would be the masters of the situation, logically at least, at the close of the war. The theory then entertained by all branches of the Government that the loyal organizations had merely been superseded by usurpation in the Southern States, and the general opposition on the part of the majority of Congress to all territorial theories, defeated the proposition, and at the end of the war the rebel States claim their rights under the Constitution and demand equality of consideration with those of their sisters who remained loyal, exactly as Mr. CONWAY predicted they would. Congress, however, seems to be drifting toward Territorial views, and it is possible that in order to overthrow the present organization of State Governments in the South, they will declare their belief in the soundness of the Conway proposition. As conquered provinces—which the Southern States would have been if their Government had been recognized by us as being more than a mere belligerent Power—we would have had an undoubted and indisputable right to do as we pleased with them. As the situation now stands, however, Congress will undoubtedly be obliged to assume *ex-post facto* authority, in order to clear the blackboard for the solving of its new problem.

There is an apparent logical fairness in the arguments of President JOHNSON, contained in his recent message, regarding the rights of the Southern States, which will prove to be the strongest plank in his platform. The fact that all of the different branches of the General Government—legislative, judicial and executive—have recognized the existence of the States as distinct and unalterable organizations is a strong point in favor of his policy, and one which he has evidently played to the discomfiture of his opponents. The *Chronicle* and other prominent Radical organs have already acknowledged the consistency of his position, and commenced to lay the pontoons for a transfer of the whole party, which they represent, to the other side of the question. The Southern loyalists, or Southern Republican Association, as they now call themselves, are also contemplating a change of base. They, with Congress and other Radicals, were at first favorable to the President's theory; but as the "experiment" progressed and they found themselves ousted from power, they have gradually swung around to the opposite side of the circle, and we now find them seriously contemplating a project to demand of Congress that it shall at once declare the present "Southern State Governments nullities," and proceed to reorganize them as if they were in reality conquered provinces, dictating that they shall accept universal suffrage, and disfranchisement of the overwhelming masses of their citizens.

The fact that these Southern loyalists are here this Winter, adhering to the Radical wing of the Union Party, is of no little political significance. They claim to be martyrs to the cause, and substantiate their claims by authenticated statements of personal outrage. They are undoubtedly entitled to all the consideration that they will receive, and it will be but a poor reward for their loyalty and sufferings in consequence thereof. It is unfortunate for them, however, that they have no one in all their numbers who can approach anything above mediocrity as politicians or statesmen. Very good stump speakers some of them are, when relating thrilling incidents of persecution and outrage, and they carry great influence in that way; but as originators of any definite line of policy they will fail, owing to the scarcity of brains among them. It seems a little impudent, too, that they should, uninvited, come here to advise a Congress composed of such able men as the present body contains, as to their duty toward the South. The Louisiana men, some of whom narrowly escaped from death during the fearful riot on the 30th of July last, are probably the most important clique in the organization; but a majority of them can only tell what they heard and saw regarding the treatment of others, and their vivid descriptions of bloodshed and massacre are not drawn from personal experience of their own.

It is a sad comment on the disposition of the South that these men are here; for, although they one and all could live quietly at their old homes, the fact that they are refugees, sacrificing property and home associations, proves that they could not remain where they belong and express their opinions openly. They were originally Andrew Johnson men, and in their different States, where their influence was felt in organizing the Provisional Governments, they followed his lenient example, and were magnanimously inclined toward the returning rebels. As soon as they had given to their apparently repentant brethren the power to do so, however, they were, with rare exceptions, set aside, and have since then been politically and socially ignored. Very naturally feeling that they had a proper right to the offices of their section, and to the positions of power and patronage, they have gradually grown more and more bitter against those who took from them what should have been their rewards for past loyalty. They now see that they can never regain their lost supremacy without the assistance of the freedmen as voters; and the result is that they have declared in favor of "universal loyal suffrage," and "universal disloyal disfranchisement." Those who have cause to complain of personal maltreatment are of course more bitter than others who ground their complaints on general ostracism and political persecution; but they are now all of them more extreme in their radical determinations than SUMNER or STEVENS themselves.

E. P. B.

EUROPE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Incertitude Concerning Mexico—Curious Popular Rumors Concerning Sherman's Mission—The Emperor and M. Drouyn de Lhuys—The Evacuation of Rome—The Proposed Visit of the New-York Seventh Regiment.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 30, 1866.

The greatest incertitude continues to reign about what is going on in Mexico, and the French official paper, although implored daily to say something, cautiously avoids, contrary to former habits, even the mention of the name of Mexico. Generally, people admit the abdication of MAXIMILIAN, or at least the departure, notwithstanding the news came from New-York, and he is expected to arrive in European waters within a few days.

But, curious to relate, the people of Paris have got the idea that there is an understanding between the Governments of France and the United States about the future of Mexico; they have the idea that SHERMAN is accredited to CASTLENAU, and that in whatever manner these gentlemen may arrange the future of the country the Mexican debt is to be secured. Under the influence of this strange hallucination the Mexican bonds have actually gone up at the Bourse and are in demand!

Now you must know very well at New-York that in lieu of an understanding, the two Governments are in a position of hostility, that our Government at the tail-end of the Mexican Expedition has assumed a savage attitude toward France, and that if France does not hurry out of Mexico, and without treaties of any kind, there will be trouble. It appears that in the mutations which took place in the French Foreign Office during the Fall, that, whether from negligence or from an idea of its little importance, no official notice was given to the Government of the United States of the change in the form of the evacuation—from the evacuation by installments to the evacuation in flock, and that moreover the November contingent which had been embarked at Vera Cruz, was disembarked without any official explanation to the American Government as to the cause. This omission on the part of the French Government gave room for a complaint from the American Government, and this complaint, based technically in right, since the American Government did not know officially why the November contingent was disembarked, terminates by a request that the whole of the French troops be removed at once from Mexican soil.

Now, if the French Foreign Office had not made a mistake, and if the present Foreign Secretary could not find a good excuse for this mistake in the changes and confusion in the Foreign Office for the last two months, the position assumed by President JOHNSON would be regarded as an insult, and might lead to trouble. "For, after all," the French Government would naturally say, "it is more agreeable to the United States that we should evacuate this Winter in a block, than to spin out a year in installments; it was a thing of public notoriety that we had changed the form of evacuation, and that this change was made in part to be agreeable to the United States; it was well known at Vera Cruz why we disembarked the November contingent, and the agents of the American Government must have known it, and now, if the American Government makes so much importance of this point, it must be that it wants to pick a quarrel, *une querelle d'allemand*." It would seem as if this could be the only conclusion to be arrived at by the French Government, and every one can, therefore, judge of the gravity of the situation.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. DE MOUSTIER, who, it is said, will not probably long remain in office, knows little of America or American affairs; but his under Secretary is M. DE JOUFFROY, who was a long time in the French Legation at Washington, and knows American politics probably pretty well.

A great effort is being made to bring about a reconciliation between the Emperor and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, so as to bring the latter back to the Foreign Office, for, of all the public men of France, no one knows the whole ground as he does, and no one gives the same ease of mind and confidence to the other members of the Cabinet as he does.

In ten days from now the tricolored flag of France will have been lowered from the tower of St. Angelo, and the Pontifical flag will have been run up in its place. The transport fleet is rapidly collecting at Civita Vecchia to bring the French army of occupation home, and, what is more worthy of notice, a large fleet of men-of-war, representing all nations, are also collecting there. Now it has leaked out that neither NAPOLEON nor VICTOR EMMANUEL see this zeal of foreign nations with pleasure; and the other day, when it was announced that the Government of the United States had ordered one of its war frigates to Civita Vecchia, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs immediately sent for the Pope's representative at Paris, Monseigneur CHIGI, and desired to know if he had been informed of the coming of the American frigate, and especially why she was coming. Of course you will understand the sensitiveness of these two Governments on this subject; they think that the vessels of England, Spain, Austria, the United States, Russia and Turkey are there to offer to the Pope, if he should decide upon running away, a safe conduct to wherever he decides upon going; and they would prefer not to see so much zeal in a business they consider their own. Or, to take the other view of the case, suppose the vessels were there to protect the foreign residents in case of a revolution in the Pontifical territory after the departure of the French troops—neither VICTOR EMMANUEL nor NAPOLEON would like to admit that they could not settle the Roman question without an *émeute*, and in either case, therefore, they see the zeal of the foreign nations in collecting in Civita Vecchia with dislike.

I am glad to see it stated that the New-York Seventh Regiment is not coming to France to exhibit themselves at the Exhibition. The French are not used to that sort of thing, and would look upon it as so essentially queer and out of place, that I am sure the regiment itself would derive no satisfaction from the visit—unless in fact they are prepared to do something phenomenal, something unheard of in any country, something that borders on legerdemain, in the way of drill. As for looks they cannot hope to shine alongside the brilliant French *corps d'élite*, neither in the height and regularity of form of the men, nor in beauty of costume. As for solidity of march the movement of the Seventh Regiment would be most striking, for regularity of movement in a march is never seen in France; but then the French soldier is trained for work, and a man can only walk forty miles a day by being allowed to walk loose. We think that for all these reasons the regiment would hardly "get its money back."

The Henry-Winchester gun has at length arrived here, but, like all the American guns, without any metallic cartridges. It appears that the inventors consider it as a matter of course that they can find metallic cartridge manufactories here, but the thing is unknown in the country. They are too dear, and this is made one of the objections to the American guns. But they will have to come to them. The Henry-Winchester combination has made an impression, and in a few days it is to be tried. They already say, however, that it is more wonderful than practical.

Among the many deaths of late days none has made more sensation than that of GAVARNI, the caricaturist. The death of the distinguished historian, M. DE BARANTE, one of the "forty immortals" of the French Academy, has almost passed unnoticed in the noise made over GAVARNI. So prone is mankind to run after things laughable, rather than things serious. But it takes every kind of genius to make up this parti-colored world, and GAVARNI was as great in his way as the distinguished academician in his. Only if I were an academician I would not choose to die on the same day as CHAM, for example, of the *Charivari*, or OFFENBACH, or any other well-known amuser of men.

In speaking of the death of M. DE BARANTE, a writer in one of the journals gives an account of the manner in which each of the "immortals" receives the candidates for a vacant place in the Academy—for it is the custom for each candidate to make a formal call on all the members, to solicit their votes. M. DE BARANTE, it appears, received the candidates with an urbanity which formed a striking contrast to the receptions met elsewhere. M. VIENNET is talkative on these occasions, and is very apt to fly off into recitations in prose of Theramenes. The Count DE FALLOUX is haughty and glacial. M. GUIZOT receives ceremoniously, almost with the etiquette of the court, and salutes the candidate much as a priest salutes from the altar in high mass. M. BERRYER is politely commonplace when he is not "out." M. EMILE AUGIER receives his man in a good-natured way, without ceremony, like an every-day visit. M. VILLEMAIN likes to question the neophyte, and treats him like a trembling freshman at his first examination. M. SAINT BEUVE obliges him to listen to his recriminations against the turpitudes of the epoch we live in. M. THIERS feigns not to recollect what works the postulant has published, and so on.

We are going to have ADA ISAACS MENKEN at Paris in a few days, in a sort of wild South American drama, entitled "The Pirates of the Savanna." In this the famous American Mazeppa and *comedienne* will have a *rôle* to suit her multiform talents, and we can promise her a success in advance. Mademoiselle CARLOTTA PATTI continues, under the direction of Mr. ULLMAN, her triumphant concert tour through the departmental cities of France, and we are promised that her tour shall terminate at Paris with a series of monster concerts. She has been so much discussed by the foreign and provincial Press that the Parisians will be glad to hear her and judge her for themselves. An American, Dr. TALRICH, has here now on exhibition a talking head, which besides talking itself seems to have started everybody else to talking, for, after the first astonishment was over, people began to find out that it was not a new invention, and that it was manœuvred simply by passing a tube through one of the legs of a table to the mouth and ears of a man "down below." A brother of the magician, Col. STODARE, of London, is also exhibiting his legerdemain tricks here now; but his tricks are old, and not so gracefully performed as by the race of ROBERT HOUDIN, who live by this profession in France, and he will probably soon beat a retreat across the Channel. A violinist, who puts a wet sponge over the reputation of PAGANINI, OLE BULL, SIVORI, SERVAIS and the rest, has just played here, and has quite turned the heads of the *diletanti*. His name is JOACHIM. He comes to us from Germany, and is 35 years old. He said he would have come sooner, but he was afraid of the Parisians, and did not like to risk a reputation which was gaining him money in his native country. He has promised to play later on a long engagement at Paris.

MALAKOFF.

LONDON CHARITIES.

Charity Systems in England—Account of Some of the Principal Hospitals and "Homes" in London—The Home for Stray Dogs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 23, 1866.

Here, in England, the social system, entailed by past generations, and for which the living age deems itself scarcely responsible, dooms by far the larger portion of the people to hopeless toil if not to abject misery and starvation. The stolidness of their appearance and lack lustre of their eyes betray the hard bondage to which they and their forefathers have been subjected, by the rigors of caste and aristocratic monopolies. Like men clinging to a wreck at sea, they have little idea of anything above simple endurance. If there is feasting and hilarity among them, it involves the more rapid consumption of their meagre supplies, and ends in augmented destitution. The poor man's surfeit brings hunger and want. The masses are dwarfed and deformed, and crippled perhaps by ancestral misery and inherited disease, and one cannot walk the streets of London without being reminded that "our effete and diseased humanity," as HORACE MANN says, "has descended to us from the wrongs and abuses of past generations."

This is the carcass around which the eagles of British charity are now hovering, not to devour, but to restore. Thousands upon thousands are devoting all that is consummate in science, all that is affluent in wealth, and all that is self-denying in labor to alleviate these pining and perishing multitudes. Many spend their lives in the midst of the crippled, the epileptic, the ragged and the most abject objects of ignorance and suffering to diminish, if possible, the rigors of a calamity which cannot be cured. They would extract from pain its poignancy, dissipate the thickest of the darkness by which minds are shrouded, and mingle in the dismal scene at least a small share of that "mercy which blesses him that gives and him that takes." They have no idea of going to the bottom of the evil, by reforming the social system which gives to the few more than they need by depriving the many of the necessaries of a happy and prosperous existence.

To these humanitarian schemes it has been my privilege of late to give some attention in connection with Rev. Mr. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission, New-York, who is receiving much attention from humane workers, from lords and ladies down to the humbler helpers in the movement, whom he has addressed on various occasions with great earnestness and enthusiasm. If a man wants popularity in England let him come from the stews of New-York or the plantation negroes of the South whom he has been relieving. It may interest the readers of the TIMES to follow me in these tours of exploration among the charities of London.

THE CRIPPLE HOME AND FEMALE REFUGE.

This is situated in Northumberland House, No. 17 Marylebone-road, and contains seventy-four girls of various ages from womanly maturity down to imbecile infancy. Only about fifty of them are cripples, the others being admitted partly as a charity to themselves and partly as helpers to those who cannot help themselves. Every variety of malformation is here brought together, the humpback, the palzied, the club-footed, the shriveled in muscle and bone, who can only crawl on all-fours, the rickety, and the mutilated. Some move on wheeled chairs, some are carried in the arms of others, some begin with crawling and end with hobbling, and all, except their pauper assistants, are afflicted with bodily malformation from inheritance, disease or accident.

They are treated with nutritious diet, placed in well ventilated rooms furnished with the most skillful surgical attendance, put to every form of muscular activity of which their case will admit, both as a curative process and as a means of earning their own living. They sew, make bonnets, which is a specialty of the institution, work on fancy articles, attend to the laundry when able, perform service in the kitchen and in other occupations, to pay their way as far as they can, and to render themselves reliant in after life. DICKENS' crippled doll's dressmaker in his *Mutual Friend* is a life-like picture of many an inmate in the Cripple's Home. They divide their time between study and labor, being taught the elementary branches of learning and carefully trained to religion and virtue. Withal they seemed a happy and joyous group. A similar institution for boys has lately been established at Islington. This one has existed, I think, for nine or ten years.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS

is located at Red Hill, twenty miles south of London, having a farm of 150 acres beautifully laid out, and is furnished with elegantly located and magnificent buildings. It has 374 inmates, some of whom cultivate the farm, and others work in doors, as they are able, at tailoring, carpentering, shoemaking, blacksmithing and other trades. They are put to these occupations partly to improve their bodies and minds and partly to give them a livelihood. Some very nice specimens of their work were shown me, among which was the perfect model of a ship on which one poor fellow, in a little room by himself, had worked seven years, and was then engaged upon model machinery of exquisite workmanship. His drafts and tools were all around him, and though his speech was scarcely intelligible and his wits were at a low ebb, yet he had all the ambition, in his little way, of a FULTON or an ERICSSON.

Pupils, as a general thing, are put through a course of five years and come out of it greatly improved in their ability to help themselves and others. One little fellow whom I saw had that morning finished his course, and his humble hard-worked parents had come to take him home with them. The tenderness and tears with which they regarded him as he sat adjusting his bran-new dress went to my heart. They seemed to feel a sweet pleasure in mingled with pain that their poor unfortunate boy was so improved in his hopeless idiocy. His patron was also present at his graduation, that is, the man at whose expense he had passed through his course, who appeared to be a gentleman of some standing, and quite satisfied with the result of his charitable contributions. A large portion of the idiots are thus sustained by private munificence, while others are supported by their parents or by Government appropriations.

Everything in England goes by the patronage of the great. In this institution her Majesty, the Queen, and other members of the Royal family are the presiding divinities to secure the confidence and contributions of the people. Nothing seems to flourish which is not overshadowed by the Royal or the noble. Such is the structure of society, such the result of hereditary caste in forming the sentiment of the people.

THE PARALYZED AND EPILEPTIC HOSPITAL

is on Queen Square, London, and occupies a succession of houses in a block brought into one, giving the appearance without of ordinary residences. The plan is to obviate as far as possible the natural repulsion which patients feel at being placed in a hospital. The object is to bring science, skill and experience to bear upon a class of diseases which are generally considered incurable. No person is admitted who is able to pay for medical treatment, such being treated as out-patients, to whom the physicians of the institution give attention in their own homes. They have more than 1,200 patients under constant treatment. As the object is *curative*, the plan is to receive into the building none whose cases are deemed hopeless, though some I saw there are evidently past hope, and were so considered by the attendant. The furniture and general appointments of the rooms are every way complete. Special attention is given to light and ventilation. Nicely arranged spring beds with mattrasses and articles of comfort and even of elegance are to be seen in all the sleeping apartments. The noble lady (her name I forget) who acts as patron saint to the establishment has procured as her representative a bookcase made in Paris, of great costliness and splendor, and much of the furniture is of French workmanship. A gymnasium with various contrivances to develop the muscles is provided. It was occupied by several patients trying their hands at different athletic exercises, all of whom showed marks of their mind-destroying diseases; but I was assured by the lady superior that they were generally improved by the treatment. Fallen sickness fits are the horror of all who have witnessed them, and the general opinion is that when confirmed they are incurable. Body and mind gradually perish together. It is, however, generous; it is noble that plans are thus devised to concentrate upon their cure all the forces of science, art and invention to mitigate a calamity which casts a gloom over every household which experiences its visitations. No doubt discoveries will be made by these efforts, to insure the cure of some and the alleviation of others, thus bringing hope to many a heart which has hitherto been given up to despair.

HOME FOR STRAY DOGS.

Perhaps no place out of England, except among the Parsees, to whom animals are more precious than man, can such an institution as this be found. It seems that a maiden lady, who found her pets among cats and dogs, left all her fortune as an inheritance to these animals, and hence the opening of a house in Islington for their special benefit and behoof. Any dog who lacks a dinner may here find one without even barking for it. Any broken canine leg is here duly set by the dog-surgeon, and carefully tended till the patient is restored. Any lying-in maternal whelp may here be carried through her days of solicitude till the eyes of her infant brood are fully open.

The *dogmanity* of the institution cannot be called in question. The Marquis of T. is its patron saint. He is as noble in his feeling for suffering animals as in his titles, and a lame dog in the street never fails to enlist his lordship's tenderest sympathies. He stops to condole with him, to set and splinter his broken leg, holds the aching head of his dogship, and hies him in his carriage to the Dog Home. He makes animal suffering his specialty, on the principle that this is an out-of-the way charity that nobody else will attend to.

But while one admires his sympathetic nature in the dog line, one cannot but feel that the higher animals and the lower classes of people in this island occupy much the same level in the regards of the aristocracy. *Pious* lords and ladies no doubt regard the *souls* of the poor, but those who are not so sympathise with them much as they do with dogs in a most fraternizing and condescending manner, as separated from themselves by an impassable gulf. The idea of bridging over this gulf so as to give them equal social and political advantages with themselves is no more thought of than in reference to cats and dogs. Oh, no! such an idea involves the loss of those royal and aristocratic revenues and prerogatives which must have a servile to stand upon, and how can the great and the noble be expected to entertain it?

OUR MUNICH CORRESPONDENCE.

The King's Journey—Acts of Royal Folly—How a King can Throw Away Popularity—The Fortress of Ulm—Rumors of a New Alliance.

MUNICH, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1866.

For many days now the King of Bavaria has been sojourning in the northern provinces of his kingdom, visiting the fields made classic by the war. He travels with much pomp and circumstance. Notwithstanding the people were so exasperated over the management and result of the war, he is everywhere received with much more enthusiasm than the Emperor of Austria was lately on a similar tour. This is due principally to his youth. The people seem to be of the opinion that he is old enough to assume family responsibilities and duties, and the number of blooming virgins that sing to him, present him with pretty pieces of poetry, with bouquets, and many other beautiful and charming things, is very great. A few days ago he was received in Kitzingen, and a virgin, clad in blue and white, (the national colors of Bavaria,) presented him with a quantity of poetry, from which, as a specimen of many both here and in other cities, I will give you two stanzas, conscientiously rendered, hand on the lid:

> "A kindly angel through the land
> Thou goest, to bring the nation gladness,
> With restless and unwearied hand
> To wipe away the tear of sadness.
>
> All blessings on thy hands and feet!
> God deck thee with the fairest crown—
> The people's greeting, ever sweet,
> On bridge and ridge speaks thy renown."

At Schweinfurt he was guilty of a great piece of folly. The city had decked itself out in its gayest; the maidens had prepared a song which they were to sing from a stand beside a magnificent Gate of Honor erected for the purpose; the Mayor had written and learned a neat piece to speak at the depot, and the school children were out in thousands. For some reason that has never been explained the King did not choose to stop there. As soon as he alighted from the cars he ordered the carriage at once; interrupted the Mayor as he was about to begin his piece, got into his carriage and drove through the city, without halting to listen or look at anything. The people are furious over the matter. The school children cried in the streets, and the papers of Bavaria, particularly of Schweinfurt, make no end of crabbed remarks upon it. The King sent back soothing telegrams, several decorations, &c., and 500 florins for the poor, but the papers were so ungracious as to mention that the evergreens, bunting, &c., had cost twice that.

The inhabitants of the famous (late confederate) Fortress of the Ulm have addressed a petition to the King of Wurtemberg, to whom it now belongs, asking him to have its fortifications destroyed. They give, among other reasons, the following: That, as it now is, it could make no considerable resistance against modern cannon; that it would cost millions to make it proof against them; that the experience of modern warfare shows that campaigns are decided by a few open battles, and that if Ulm is to be held against an enemy from the west, for which purpose it was built, it would necessitate the abandonment of two German States. All these positions are well taken, particularly the last, for Ulm is of no avail except against France, and to reach it a French army would have to march entirely across Baden and Wurtemberg to attack it. Another reason (the Committee did not express it, however,) is that they fear to have it standing, as presenting an attraction to Prussia, and opening the way to an alliance between Wurtemberg and Prussia—which the people of the latter dread and deprecate.

But while they wish the fortress torn down, Wurtembergers, Badenese and Bavarians alike are expending much time and money to furnish themselves with good muskets, and wisely, too. Baden alone had adopted the Prussian musket; the others something else. A writer in the Nuremburg *Correspondent* says: "Whatever one may say in other respects of Baden, her choice in this was most sensible. In a military point of view there should be but two cases; if South Germany must go to war with Prussia it should be with weapons at least as good as hers; if against foreigners, it will be under Prussia's lead and with Prussian weapons." This is sensible. Until European questions are better settled than at present, there must be be campaigning, and if South Germany is to make the weakest pretence to cope with Prussia, they must at least have as good muskets, and if France makes an attack on Germany, they are nothing except when united with Prussia, and if Prussia is to protect them, she will insist that they do what they can to assist by procuring good arms. The Bavarians cling to their Podewil rifle, because they insist it is better on a long range than the Prussian. That is true enough, but then it is five times as tardy. The Prussians don't stand at a great distance and take aim, but advance rapidly and fire all the while, and the advantages of the Bavarian rifle are soon lost. It was believed here for a long time that the Prussians suffered heavier losses in the campaign on the Main than the Bavarians, in consequence of the accuracy of the latter's fire, but the official figures show that the Bavarians lost over 200 the most; that, too, when the Prussians were the attacking party. That nation of Europe that does not, in these days, provide itself with swift muskets will, when it comes to the test, go under. Even the Austrians have learned that, but the Bavarians and Wurtemburgers seem not to have become penetrated with the thought.

I have one more "alliance" to chronicle, discovered in Leipsic. I must record my conviction that the editors of Europe are falling into an intellectual decline, since in the two weeks past they have given us but one new one. This is between France, Austria and South Germany against Prussia and Russia. Austria is to take all the Catholic provinces south of the Main, and France the parts west of the Rhine and what more she can conquer. It is a scheme of the Ultramontanes, and that's what Gen. FLEURY and the Empress went to Rome about and the Pope's Nuncio recently came here for!

SEGREX.

OUR FLORENCE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Destiny of Rome—Florence and the Question of the National Capital—Political Freedom in Italy—Art in Florence.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1866.

The theme for the greater part of the talk in Italy just now is Rome. The Italians have made up their minds to go there as soon as they see the road open. They intend to carry there the liberal laws which have restored the rest of Italy, and not only so, but to make that city the seat of future legislation. There are those who say that Rome is not suited to become the capital of Italy; that it is not habitable for nearly half the year, and that it is wanting in many conveniences. But more than 200,000 people continue to live there, and sentimental considerations will be likely to overcome any sanitary objections. "Mistress of the world" sounds very pleasant to Italian ears, and there is something which exalts their hopes once more in the thought of erecting upon the ruins of the ancient capital the new palace of legislation. Certain it is that Rome is found for six months in the year one of the most agreeable places of visit in the world, and if it is somewhat unhealthy or incomfortable in the Summer, the innumerable place-men under the Italian Government would be the principal ones to suffer, and there are many who would not have much sympathy for such an indolent crew. The useless dawdlers of the Court might not fare much better, although the family of the Sovereign, as well as the foreign Ministers, might spend the Summer months in other parts of Italy, as now railway communication nearly everywhere exists. While the Pope would be left undisturbed on his spiritual throne in the Vatican, VICTOR EMMANUEL might be lodged in the palace of the Quirinal Hill. It would finally be money in the pockets of all parties—and that after all the lofty pretentions is about the sum of the matter—if there could be an accommodation.

As to Florence, except a few house-owners and shop-keepers, I do not believe there are many here who would see with much regret the capital carried away from this city. A great part of the population would look with favor upon any changes, that would reduce to the extent of the fifth-part of a cent, the price of a cup of coffee or a cigar. The people are slowly learning that industry is better for the prosperity of a community than is any uncertain dependence upon passing strangers, or the patronage of a Parliament or a Court. It seems a great pity that so many hands, that might be taught to spin and weave with machinery, are now doing little or nothing to create wealth. If Italy ever learns how to find capital, and combine it in great masses for the purpose of carrying on manufacturing operations, she might at last become a competitor not to be treated with disrespect. We know that already in the North, and in other parts of the country, a good beginning has been made, as the silk and other fabrics of Milan, Turin and Genoa so well prove. Such operations should as soon as possible be extended to Florence. Some hundreds or thousands engaged in mosaic-making, or other similar delicate artistic employments, can make up but a small part of the industry required in a community which possesses such a large amount of creative force. It costs a good deal in these days to govern a great country, the instruments of naval and military warfare are so gigantic and costly; and as men's passions still run, no country, however large its population, can have its name written very high on the list, unless it is rich enough to make or purchase the wonderful engines now necessary for attack or defence. No people ever had a better opportunity than have the Italians of the present day. If they will cease at once looking for help from other countries, and encourage as fast as they can a habit of self-dependence, their material progress will be as rapid and as sure as the political advancement which has now the respect and praise of the nations.

Great obstacles have been removed, and Italy is at this moment freer than France. The spirit of political society in the two countries is equally democratic, but in Italy there is perhaps less restraint upon the expression of opinion, and there are quite as liberal laws. One is conscious that the air is not that of a despotism, however mild. There is hope of every kind of reform, to be brought about rapidly, for the Italians, as well as the French, are not taught, as are the English, to believe that the aristocracy are their natural masters.

Gen. FLEURY has had his interview with the King, and the Minister; but whether anything new was agreed upon has not yet come out. Probably more importance has been attributed to Gen. FLEURY's mission to Italy than is justified by the actual condition of things. The terms of the convention are clear, and it would not be easy for the Government of this country to escape complying with them, even if it were disposed to be unfaithful. It is difficult to fancy any change of French policy touching the affairs of Italy at this late moment. As it is the habit of the French Emperor to have a conspicuous agent on the scene when the crisis arrives, it is probable that FLEURY is the one selected to draw attention at the close of the Italian drama. After he is done with Florence, he will go down to Rome.

If there be any truth in reports which are circulated, at the same time that Gen. FLEURY enters Rome the Italian Government will also have its agent there in the person of Sig. VEGEZZI, who has been before employed on a special mission to His Holiness. Every effort will be made to pacify the Holy Father, and coax him into concession. All sorts of *bon-bons* and sugar-plums, covered thick with gilding, are to be used to influence Pius IX. to hand over his temporal sceptre to VICTOR EMMANUEL. As the talk continues about the Empress of France having the intention of going to Rome, her good offices may be reckoned upon to help make other than a tragical end of the whole matter.

The article erroneously attributed to the Prince DE JOINVILLE in the last number of the *Revue de deux Mondes*, upon the naval engagement before Lissa, does not please the Italians as much as it would were the writer able to give them the praise which they no doubt made their best effort to earn. They have now had opportunity to measure the breadth of that disaster, and to learn that naval glory is not to be obtained simply by a rollicking self-confidence in the invincibility of a superior force of instruments and men. The judgment which the *Review* article renders, is severe, but it is just, and is the first full and trustworthy record of facts, which will be useful for future reference. It is hoped here that the verdict in the case of Admiral PERSANO, charged with the responsibility of that almost national misfortune, will be given in before the end of the year.

I spoke in a recent letter of some designs which had been sent from Florence, for a soldiers' and sailors' monument, which it is proposed to erect in Rhode Island. Mr. CONNELLY, the youngest and perhaps the most gifted of our sculptors, has sketched a group designed as the principal ornament of such a monument, which, for boldness of conception, and truth and grace of composition, is one of the most noteworthy efforts recently made in art. The subject is meant to represent Honor contending with Death. The group is of six figures. The genius of Destruction, a great gaunt mass of attenuated muscle, hovering over rather than mounted on the back of a fiery horse, is the central object in the group. Three figures of young warriors, modeled and composed with great judgment, are prostrate on the ground, in different positions, victims in a vain strife with the half angel, half monster, whose commission is to destroy. An upright figure, the noblest of the whole series, confronts with unyielding purpose the unrelenting enemy, holding aloft the banner, symbol of his faith and valor, the staff of which, in the struggle, Death has already broken. It is not easy by description to give an idea of the spirit and beauty of this composition. If the group should not go to Rhode Island, some one of our other communities should secure so noble a work.

ANGELICO.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Mr. Justice Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
3071—Genet vs. Howland et al.
2229—Waring et al. vs. The Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
2591—Sluyter, Administrator, vs. Mott.
2537—Travers vs. Longstreet.
2893—Stevens vs. Donaldson et al.

Part II.—Held by Mr. Justice Clerke—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
552—Cracy et al. vs. Mare.
2518—Fills, Executor, &c., vs. Jones.
373—Bonton vs. Bonton.
2684—Hopper et al. vs. Maitling et al.
2686—Hauser vs. Young.
2690—The Manross Oil Co. vs. Hawley.
2696—Roberts vs. Phelan.
2798—Crowley vs. Clark.
2702—Govin vs. Moore et al.
2704—Tappen vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
2706—Abbott vs. Dennison.
2710—Finnell vs. Finch.
2712—Hosford vs. Williams.
2714—Carpenter vs. Wood et al.
2718—Smith et al. vs. Godeffray.
2720—Simon et al. vs. Lynch.
2722—De Ford vs. Dodd et al.
2724—Wager vs. Skehan.
2726—Morrison vs. Morrison.
2732—August vs. Lombard et al.

Part III.—Held by Mr. Justice Mason.—Court opens at 11 A. M., at No. 73 Duane-street.

Nos.
989—Nichols vs. Keily, Shff.
1069—Dusenbury vs. The Lenox Fire Insurance Company.
1070—Same vs. The Globe Fire Ins. Co.
1071—Same vs. The Croton Fire Ins. Co.
1072—Same vs. The Kings Co. Fire Ins Co.
1073—Same vs. The Kings Co. Fire Ins. Co.
1074—Same vs. The International Fire Ins. Co.
1597—Statesen et al. vs. City of Brooklyn.

Nos.
2069—Coughlain, Adm'r, vs. Second-av. Railroad Company.
1379—Ogden, Haggerty et al. vs. Burnstein, impleaded.
1380—Wilmerding et al. vs. Same.
1989—Bryant vs. Hassell et al.
2275—Coffin vs. Kelly, Shff.
2316—(No. 2) Wall vs. Weeksler et al.
2179—(No. 1) Same vs. Same.
2155—Weaver vs. First Nat. Bank of N. O.
2530—Ulman vs. Marks.
1273—Kerns vs. Sullivan.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Balcom.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
26—Osgood et al. Receivers vs. Rich et al.

Nos.
27—Same vs. Lyman.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
173—Marvin vs Hoffman.
176—Williams vs. Hay et al.
177—Hammersley vs. Byrne, impleaded, et al.
180—Taylor et al. vs. Ketchum et al.
181—Calhoun, assignee, vs. Ketchum et al.
182—Moore vs. Pine et al.
187—Cohen vs. Jackson.
193—Eisenberg vs. Pettingill et al.
194—Little vs. Turnure et al.
318—Hewit et al. vs. Bennehoff Run Pet. Co.
309—Same vs. Same.
186—Schettler vs. Smith et al.

Nos.
190—Hendricks et al., Exrs. vs. Stark.
324—Hunt et al. vs. Sanger et al.
100—Welles vs. Collins.
191—Sommers, Receiver, vs. Adams et al.
195—Bank of Manchester vs. Myers et al.
196—Palmer et al. vs. Roe et al.
157—Trustees of New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School vs. Hogg et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Justice Ingraham—The Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. —Call of Calendar at 12 M.

The following is the third Monday motion Calendar:

Class 1.

Nos.
1—Heissenbuttil et al. vs. Whepply et al.
2—Wicks et al. vs. Harris.
3—Segar vs. McMann.
4—Burnell vs. Cen. R. R. Co.
5—Clementson vs. Wilson et al.
6—Haviland et al. vs. Morris.
7—Peysen vs. Friedman.
8—Jones vs. Wade et al.
9—Webbman vs. Harbut.

Nos.
10—Bootes vs. Woolman.
11—Mellor vs. Tremont.
12—Holly vs. Dean.
13—Andrews vs. Giles.
14—Paillard et al. vs. Davison.
15—Delsaredt vs. Griffon.
16—Rose vs. Torre, &c.
17—Dormon vs. Sowya.
18—Goodman et al. vs. Storm.
19—Edgerton vs. Whepley.
20—Limington vs. Ness et al.
21—Douglass vs. Mayer.

Class 2.

22—Rigney vs. Talmadge.
23—Henderson vs. Darrell et al.

Class 3.

24—Portland Shovel Manf'y. vs. Mosher.
25—Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Manf'g. Co. vs. Henricks et al.
26—Mann vs. The Same.
27—Fisk, Jr., et al. vs. Riley et al.
28—Same vs. Wheeler et al.
29—Green vs. Durang Silver Mines et al.
29½—Hen vs. Bier.

Class 4.

30—Barnitt vs. Moore et al.
31—Collie et al. vs. Hart.
32—Wood vs. Wood et al.
33—Dorcher vs. Merill.
34—Burchard vs. Murray.
35—Wardell et al. vs. Fosdick.
36—Kusly vs. Morange.
37—Adams vs. Carson et al.
38—Dwight vs. Williams.
39—Reyburn et al., vs. Bushley.
40—Katzenburg vs. Barron.
41—Speights et al. vs Speights et al.
42—Youngs vs. Williams et al.
43—Savage vs. Kane et al.

Class 5.

44—Haelphers vs. Sandberg et al.
45—Ware et al. vs. Miller.
46—Same vs. Same.
47—Same vs. Same.
48—Same vs. Same.
49—Same vs. Same.
50—Same vs. Same.

Class 6.

51—Weeks vs. Hart.
52—Croton River National Bank vs. Daylin.
53—Massignane vs. Sperone.
54—Josephel vs. Adler.
55—Brown vs. Gregory et al.
56—Smith vs. Gritman.
57— —— vs. ——

Class 7.

58—Patterson vs. Bergen.
59—People, &c. vs. Moore.
60—Haney et al. vs. Drew.
61—Smith et al. vs. Woodworth.
62—Mopis, &c., vs. Constant et al.
63—Graux vs. Pendleton.
64—Miller vs. Porter et al.
65—Hoyt vs. De Mars.
66—Tremont vs. Dakin et al.
67—Silberstein et al vs. Simons.
68—Hall et al. vs. Canera et al.

General Calendar.

Nos.
69—Schipeler et al. vs. White.
70—Mather vs. Fill Co.
71—Lincoln vs. Lincoln.
72—Pitton, Rec'r. vs. Prescott et al.
73—Halloway vs. Stephens.
74—People ex rel. vs. Mazeil.
75—Price vs. Price.
76—In re Russell File Co.
77—In re Pet. of Margaret Adriene, for appel., &c.
78—Everett et al. vs. Garrison et al.
79—Eogleton et al. vs. Pratt.
80—Babcock et al. vs. Russell.
81—Terry et al. vs. Chute.
82—Baxter, &c., vs. Babcock.
83—Fremont vs. Sands et al.
84—Same vs. Pacific R. R., East. Division.
85—Vacheresse vs. Vacheresse.
86—Henrick et al vs. Stark.
87—Caldwell vs. Hadfield et al.
88—Levy et al vs. Levy et al.
89—In re Pet. of Edward Rowe et al.
90—Philips vs. Phineas.
91—Salem vs. Froehlick.
92—Brash vs. Peyser.
93—Marks vs. Same.
94—Obrey vs. Same.
95—Cook vs. Hennick et al.
96—Morange vs. Wheeler.
97—Faber et al. vs. Kellum.
98—Bouchard vs. Burtlett.
99—Whittingham vs. Cormick et al.
100—Repplin et al. vs. Willis.
101—Mity vs. Terhune et al.
102—Same vs. Farron et al.
103—Nassau Bank vs. Reed et al.
104—Same vs. Blackman et al.
105—Same vs. Hollingshead et al.
106—Same vs. Bowen.
107—Same vs. Pentlend.
108—Same vs. White.
109—Murphy vs. Gross.
110—Healy vs. Coope.
111—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
112—Krochnke vs. Marguardt et al.
113—Liszynsky vs. Geissen et al.
114—Shnider vs. Mayer et al.
115—Cromwell vs. Sheldon et al.
116—Churchill vs. Rork.
117—Burchard vs. Bonk et al.
118—Cox et al. vs. Marks.
119—Lichtenstein vs. Same.
120—Keller vs. Mattox et al.
121—Whittingham vs. McCormick et al.
122—Strauss vs. Silberman.
123—Powers vs. Dittenhoffer.
124—Ridgeway vs. Aver alias Ayen.
125—In re petition of Deveridge, &c.
126—In re petition of Dougherty.
127—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Close et al.
128—Gleason vs. Same et al.

Nos.
129—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Same et al.
130—Same vs. Same.
131—Scott, &c., vs. Gagee et al.
132—Hume vs. Hume.
133—Champlin et al. vs. Burrill et al.
134—Hope vs. Lawrence.
135—Waite vs. Hinsdale.
136—Nat. Bk. of Metropolis vs. Orcutt.
137—Conont vs. Wilkinson.
138—Fremont vs. Dakin et al.
139—Same vs. Learned et al.
140—Same vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company.
141—Flynn vs. Hillhouse.
142—Hammond vs. Lane et al.
143—Fernald vs. Cheesborough.
144—Goodyear, Jr., et al. vs. Phœnix Rubber Co.
145—Greenwood vs. Paschall.
146—O'Shea vs. O'Shea.
147—In re application of George Goodyear et al.
148—Willard vs. Decker et al.
149—Munroe et al. vs. Alger.
150—Work et al. vs. Tighe.
151—Weir vs. Delmas et al.
152—Gilchrist vs. Gilchrist.
153—Badan vs. Dillaye.
154—Osgood et al. vs. Topbiby.
155—Woods et al. vs. Murphy.
156—Smith vs. Harriman.
157—Conkling et al. vs. Bloomer et al.
158—Moore et al. vs. Hudson River Railroad Company.
159—Carrington vs. Barry et al.
160—McNeal vs. O'Brien.
161—Dixon vs. White et al.
162—Clemmans vs. Clemans et al.
163—Jones vs. Leslie, &c.
164—In re. petition of Rowe et al.
165—Gould et al. vs. Copeland.
166—Lawrence vs. Jordan et al.
167—Jones vs. Beck.
168—Hoyt et al. vs. Hoyt et al.
169—Hoyt vs. Mars.
170—Bank of Ontario vs. Judson et al.
171—Middleton vs. Arnold, &c.
172—Stewart et al. vs. Board of Supervisors of Richmond County.
173—Babcock vs. Huntington.
174—Wells vs. Davis.
175—In re. Jno. Sperry vs. Davids, Receiver.
176—Hoyt et al. vs. Hoyt et al.
177—Benjamin vs. Benjamin.
178—Hutchinson vs. Jones.
179—Woodcock vs. Deckes et al.
180—Baltic Fire Insurance Company vs. Birdsall et al.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by Mr. Justice McCunn—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2619—Messenger vs. Smith.
2859—Stephens vs. Drake.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.
2757—Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company vs. Jubo et al.
1821—Knox vs. Mason.
2081—Rice et al. vs. Spear.
2411—Howell vs. Kelly, Shff.
2429—Cook vs. Genin.

Nos.
2537—Morse vs. Warner, &c.
2175—Bruce vs. Taylor et al.
2713—Gross vs. Whittier.
2722—Rocke vs. the Bank for Savings in the City of New-York.
2525—Reed vs. Orton.
2779—Schuif vs. Knox.
2781—Bailey vs. Waters.

Part II.—Held by Mr. Justice Monell—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1964—Goodridge et al. vs. The National Fire Insurance Company.
1028—Jones vs. Degan.
2870—Butler vs. McIlvaine.
2564—Maretzek vs. Cauldwell et al.
1762—Same vs. Same.
2606—Peck et al. vs. Negbaur.
1490—Baitz et al. vs. Gudemann.
2778—McFadden vs. Blake.

Nos.
2810—Ryan vs. Henry, Jr., et al.
2922—Manhattan Gaslight Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1572—Snelling vs. Howard, survivor.
2844—McGahey, Admr., vs. Hunter et al.
2842—Same vs. Same.
2712—Borst vs. Mechbock et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Meet Monday, Dec. 17. Nos. 1 to 111 inclusive.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Judge Hearne—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
50—Ellison vs. Acton.
1—Wallace vs. Boehm.
99—Sweitzer vs. Willard.
64—Hill vs. Moore.
97—Basing vs. Welch.
101—Witt vs. Freeland.
108—Bornneman vs. Singer.
110—Nagel vs. Staib.
111—Yale vs. Hancox.
115—Uhl vs. Franklin.
116—Loeb vs. Leonard.

Nos.
119—Hendrickson vs. Bull.
123—Reubs vs. Hoppe.
124—Hunter vs. Eitan.
125—Welch vs. The Central Railroad.
126—Manwaring vs. N. Y. B. & N. S. S. Co.
127—Bropny vs. Myers.
128—Laffroy vs. Hart.
129—Churchill vs. Hart.
130—Moffat vs. Hart.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ASSAULT WITH A HATCHET.

JOSEPH DENTUAR, a resident of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, formed the acquaintance of a colored woman and accompanied her up a dark alle in Church-street. As they passed two colored men, ANTHONY THOMPSON and JOHN WRIGHT, followed the countryman and assaulted him, beating him unmercifully and wounding him in the head. Officer JOYCE, of the Fifth Precinct, heard DENTUAR's cries for assistance, and ran down to the alley-way, where he arrested both the negroes. On their arrival at the Leonard-street Station-house the complainant discovered that he had been robbed of $8, although he could not swear that the men had committed the larceny. When arraigned before the Court both the accused were held for trial in default of $500 bail. The police state that both the prisoners are well-known and desperate characters. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention to insure a speedy trial.

A SAILOR BOARDING-HOUSE AFFRAY.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning an affray took place in the sailor's boarding-house No. 78 James-street, CHRISTIAN PETERSON, proprietor, which resulted in WM. J. DWYER being seriously beaten. It appears that DWYER is a boarder, and was sitting at the breakfast-table when PETERSON stated that DWYER had insulted his wife, which led to some words. Subsequently DWYER went into the bar-room, when the proprietor and HUGH MCLANE committed an assault on him. DWYER received serious injuries about the head and face, and he was then kicked into the street, where Officer FLEMING, of the Fourth Ward Police found him. PETERSON demanded DWYER's arrest, but he was arrested himself instead, as was also MCLANE. When arraigned before the Court, the prisoners were remanded to await the result of DWYER's injuries, who had several ribs fractured.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A DISHONEST ERRAND BOY.

On Saturday evening Detectives REILLY and BUTCHER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested a gang of boys, whose ages range from 14 to 18 years, on suspicion of having been engaged of late in the interesting game of pocketbook snatching. When the prisoners arrived at the police station-house it was discovered that two of them, THOMAS and PETER WOODS, were individuals for whom warrants have been issued and in the hands of the Police for some time past. It appears that THOMAS was formerly in the employ of Mr. JAMES EVERDELL, engraver, at No. 302 Broadway; that on the 15th of September last that gentleman sent him to his house in East Nineteenth-street with an order for $150, in United States notes, which he had forgotten to bring with him to his office in the morning. The boy's brother PETER joined him in the errand, and after receiving the money from Mrs. EVERDELL they decided to pocket it and clear out, which they did instanter. Nothing was seen of them thereafter by the duped employer until he was notified yesterday morning of the arrest. He immediately appeared before Justice DODGE and entered a complaint against the brothers, who were committed for examination in default of bail. The money was not recovered, and it is supposed that it was spent with the gang with which they traveled. These boys are now at the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, where they will be detained to-day, in order to give persons who have had their pocketbooks snatched from them in the street, of late, a chance to identify the thieves if possible.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 15, 1866.

5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,'62,R	106	200	Erie Railroad	71⅞
11,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107⅛	500	do	72
100,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105⅞	800	do	72⅛
1,500	do	106	300	do......2d call	72⅛
1,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	108⅛	100	Hudson R. R....s60	120
1,000	do	108⅛	10	Stonington R	100
2,000	U.S.5s,10-40s,C..	99⅞	30	Reading R	110
500	do	99⅞	1200	do	109⅝
8,000	do	99⅞	400	do......s30	109½
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser	105	200	Mich. Cen. R	111⅛
100,000	do.....2d Ser.	105	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	65⅞
1,500	do.....3d Ser.	105	200	do	66⅜
20,000	Tenn. 6s, ...N.	68⅝	1800	M. S. & N. I	81
12,000	do	68⅝	100	do......b10	81⅛
6,000	N. Car. 6s	74½	200	do......s10	81
50,000	do........b30	74¾	200	do......b15	81¼
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	92	100	do......b30	81⅜
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	29	100	do......2d call	81
2,000	Erie 3d M	99	100	Ill. Cen. R......s60	117
2,000	Erie 4th M	93¾	300	Cleve. & Pitts	90
3,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	96	200	do	90⅛
1,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	88	200	do......s5	90
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	106	5	Cle. Col. & Cin. R..	110
3,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	94	100	do	109½
100	Fourth N. Bk	110½	100	Chi. & N. W	53⅝
10	Amer. Ex. Bk	114½	400	do	53⅝
460	Cum. Coal. Pr	65	400	do	53½
50	Del. & Hud. Canal	152	200	do	53⅜
200	West. U. Tel	48⅞	500	do	53⅛
300	do.........b10	49	300	do......b30	53⅜
10	do......2d call	49½	100	do......2d call	53⅛
100	do	49	100	do	53⅛
18	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	97	100	Chi. & N.W.P	76⅜
100	Butler Coal	19½	200	do	76¼
15	Adams Ex. Co	63	100	do......b30	76½
2	Amer. Ex. Co	77¾	200	do	76⅜
50	So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R	112	500	do	76⅝
300	Canton Co	45¼	100	do......s30	75½
300	Bos. Water P	28⅞	100	do......s30	76
200	Union Nav. Co	104½	100	do......c	76⅛
200	do	104⅝	200	do......2d call	76⅜
100	N. Y. Central	110⅞	100	Chic. & R. I	103⅞
100	do	110⅞	100	do	104
200	do	110⅞	100	do	103⅞
200	do	111⅛	100	do......2d call	103⅞
100	do......2d call	110¾	200	do	104
			100	Tol., W. & W	44
			100	do	43¾
			800	P., Ft. W. & C	105
			25	Chi. & Mil. R	68

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

5	Amer. Ex Co	75	100	P., F. W. & C...s10	105⅛
100	Spring M. Coal.b30	70	100	H. & St. Jo	63
100	West. U. Tel	49	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	90⅛
8	West. U. Tel. Rus. Ext	97½	500	do	90⅜
200	Erie R	72⅛	1200	Chi. & N. W. P	77
800	Hud. R. R	120¼	300	do	76⅞
1100	Reading R	110	200	Clev. & Tol	113⅛
6100	M. S. & N. I. R	81	200	Tol., Wab. & W	43⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

10,000	Ohio & M. C	28⅜	100	Ill. Central R	117
200	Mariposa Pref	30⅝	400	Clev. & P. R	89⅛
600	Union Nav	104	500	do	90¼
300	do	104⅝	300	do......b10	89⅛
200	do	104⅝	200	do	89½
100	West. U. Tel.....s30	48⅞	300	Cleve. & Tol. R...s3	113½
200	do	[illegible]	500	do......c	113⅜
100	N. Y. Cen	110⅞	400	Chi. R. I. & P	103⅞
200	do......s3	110⅞	100	do	103⅜
200	Erie Railroad	71½	100	Chi. & N. W	53
2300	do......s10	71⅝	200	do	53⅛
500	do......b10	71⅝	200	do......b10	53⅜
500	do......s3	71⅝	100	do......s3	53⅛
400	Reading R	109⅞	100	do......s5	53⅜
200	do	109⅞	100	do......b3	53⅛
600	M. S. & N. I	81	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr	76
400	do	81	100	do......b3	76⅛
300	do......b3	81	100	do......s3	76¼
600	do......c	81	200	do	76⅞
300	do......s1	81	100	do......b3	76⅛
200	do......b10	81	100	do......s10	76¼
100	do......s1	81	100	P., F.W. & C	104⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Cum. Coal	65	1500	Clev. & Pitts	90½
200	do......s3	64⅞	2400	do	90⅜
100	do......s3	65	500	do......s3	90⅞
200	Butler Coal	19	100	do	90⅜
200	Mar. Min. Co	12½	800	Ch., R. I. & P	104⅛
200	Union Nav. Co	104⅝	400	Chic. & N. W......c	53⅛
100	do	104⅝	300	do......c	53⅜
100	do	104⅞	800	do......b3	52⅞
200	do......s	105	200	do	53⅝
200	West. U. Tel	48⅞	400	Chi. & N. W. P	76⅞
100	do	49	500	do......b3	77
100	do......c	49¼	1200	do	77
200	N. Y. Cen	111	200	do......b10	77⅛
300	do......b3	111	800	do......b3	77⅛
300	Erie R	72⅛	100	do......s10	77
500	Reading R	110	2600	do......s3	77
1200	Mich. S. & N. I	81⅛	500	do......s3	77
600	do......b3	81⅞	600	P., Ft. W. & C	105⅛
400	do......s3	81⅛	200	do	105⅛

MONDAY, Dec. 17—A. M.

The Official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of November have just been rendered. We here present them, in connection with an official summary of the movement of the first eleven months of the current calendar year.

The Import entries for November at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	Nov., 1866.	Nov., 1865.
Dutiable goods, direct	$10,688,544	$16,655,761
Dutiable bonded	8,345,859	9,184,116
Free goods	873,514	1,159,248
Total November entries	$19,907,917	$26,999,125

There was also entered during the month foreign specie to the value of $802,937, as against $236,526 same month in 1865. The value of foreign merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond $6,186,725, or $2,159,134 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $17,748,787, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $7,716,883, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 43⅝ ₰ cent. The amount marketed in November, 1865, was $22,064,410, and the Customs, $9,933,483.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the eleven months of the present and last calendar years, are as follows:

	1866. Jan. 1, to Nov. 30.	1865. Jan. 1. to Nov. 30.
Total entries	$277,535,677	$196,698,093
Total marketed	263,083,057	200,355,149
Customs paid	122,372,231	93,424,155
Average Tariff	46½ ₰ cent.	46½ ₰ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie, during the eleven months of 1866, $9,225,936, against $1,999,227 for the same period in 1865.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in 1866 and 1865 will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1866.	1865.
January	$27,219,868	$11,711,178
February	26,660,301	11,472,456
March	24,224,630	13,692,088
April	23,269,391	14,369,609
May	23,973,558	17,688,145
June	20,552,484	15,842,455
July	24,288,194	19,675,662
August	26,022,610	26,401,412
September	25,159,165	25,586,666
October	24,073,989	21,852,068
November	17,748,787	22,064,410
Total eleven months	$263,083,057	$200,355,149

The monthly Customs at this port since Jan. 1 to the close of October, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

January, 1866	$12,437,474	July	11,507,186
February	12,008,273	August	12,349,761
March	11,173,154	September	12,248,144
April	10,950,896	October	11,002,048
May	11,418,497	November	7,716,883
June	$9,559,898		
Total New-York duties collected			$122,372,212
Miscellaneous Out-port Customs			1,915,805
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office			$124,288,017

The Export Clearances to foreign ports, from New-York, for the month of November, were:

	Nov., 1866.	Nov., 1865.
Domestic produce	$13,651,464	$22,763,327
Foreign reexported	332,601	317,246
Gold and silver	3,766,690	2,046,180
Total Nov. clearances	$17,750,755	$25,126,753

The Exports of all descriptions for eleven months of the calendar year are:

	1866. Jan. 1 to Nov 30.	1865. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
Domestic produce	$169,838,354	$151,684,520
Foreign reexports	5,077,663	4,116,374
Specie	59,256,430	27,251,522
Total, eleven months	$234,172,447	$183,052,516

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,002,897, against the total entries of $6,754,248 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,101,416, against $4,810,189 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,348,563, against $1,420,924 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,532,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 18,946 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,011.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Dec. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$30,037,059	August	23,615,423
February	30,520,430	September	$21,885,616
March	25,919,086	October	23,398,020
April	24,678,788	November	19,907,917
May	28,425,374	Dec. 8	4,678,282
June	22,642,103	Dec. 15	3,002,897
July	26,505,226		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$285,166,858
Against same time last year			207,577,745
Increase to date			$77,589,113

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Dec. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$20,108,207	August	22,923,510
February	17,195,507	September	$11,871,223
March	23,663,817	October	14,812,833
April	23,311,185	Nov.	13,984,065
May	12,192,873	Dec. 5	3,480,885
June	10,262,428	Dec. 12	3,101,416
July	13,486,469		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$181,498,298
Against same time 1865			165,879,858
Increase since Jan. 1			$15,618,440
Gold, Dec. 15, 1866			137⅜ ₰ cent.
Gold, Dec. 16, 1865			145⅞ ₰ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,336	August	$1,587,851
February	1,807,030	September	834,550
March	1,045,039	October	1,463,450
April	568,875	November	3,766,690
May	23,744,194	Dec. 8	570,596
June	15,890,956	Dec. 15	1,348,563
July	5,821,459		
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$61,175,589
Against same time 1865			29,228,189
Increase since Jan. 1			$31,947,400

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,364,263	Aug	6,012,951
February	3,635,431	September	2,895,102
March	3,967,553	October	3,744,757
April	1,551,721	November	2,940,237
May	3,783,186	Dec. 3	1,134,033
June	2,189,226	Dec. 4	1,263,113
July	$5,115,843		
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$40,694,505
Against same time last year			19,796,298
Increase since Jan. 1			$20,898,207

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$12,469,865	January	$5,738,686
February	12,018,759	February	430,090
March	11,153,954	March	2,658,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,231
May	11,456,768	May	13,105,435
June	9,707,930	June	826,152
July	11,617,979	July	5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,635,532
October	11,507,097	October	218,121
November	8,087,584	November	14,785,261
Dec. 1	214,000	Dec. 1	147,000
Dec. 8	1,461,000	Dec. 8	555,610
Dec. 15	1,532,000	Dec. 15	393,600
Total	$127,495,017	Total	$47,906,271
To date, 1865	99,305,197	To date, 1865	37,948,868

The trade of the past week showed a partial improvement in Foreign General Merchandise and in Domestic Commission Goods. Among the latter both Woolen and Cotton fabrics are slightly better in prices, and there is less pressure to sell Foreign Woolen Goods. The receipts of Cotton continue large, coastwise and by rail, and the closing Canal deliveries of Flour, Grain, &c., are large. But these additional supplies made no difference in the export trade. The clearances of Domestic Produce altogether foot up only about three millions in Currency value. A further arrival of California Gold and Silver Bullion early in the week caused the Specie Export to go up to $1,348,000, but even with this help the Foreign Exchanges, particularly on London, advanced to within a small fraction at which it would pay the leading bankers, who have no commissions to pay on either side, to ship Gold Coin. Gold, however, is in free supply, and the price left off the same on Saturday night as the week before. The rates for Money are nearly 1 ₰ cent. cheaper to the Stock Brokers, owing to the improved Bank movement in the receipt of Legal-Tender and National Bank Notes, and the disbursement of about ten millions of Currency by the Government by way of interest on the Second Series of 7.30s. Although less than half of this will be paid out at New-York, the whole sum will be indirectly felt on the Money Market. The other Currency disbursements of the Government are about equal to the Internal Revenues, while the Gold Customs will probably be the lightest in December of the year, although some improvement may take place near the close of the month.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds of the United States were duller than usual until Saturday, when a better inquiry appeared to prevail. The Gold bearing Stocks are ½@1 ₰ cent. lower than on Saturday week. On the Border States Bonds the activity in Missouris continued, while Tennessees were rather pressed on sale and gave way 1@1½ ₰ cent., although within a fortnight of the January coupon, which we have reason to believe will be paid on all descriptions, although some of the Railway Companies, whose position and business have not yet entirely recovered from the disasters of the War, will require the temporary aid of the State Treasury; for which the Legislature now in session has made provision. If need be, the authorities are empowered to raise $250,000. Our information is that the Railway Companies will not be in arrear for more than about half this sum. Some of them are now depositing their respective quotas of Interest in New-York. The depression in the Bonds is owing in part to the report that $600,000 of the funds of the State have been wrongfully loaned to one of the Memphis Banks; but this we understand to be the School Fund, and no part of the Interest Fund of the Treasury. The North Carolina Bonds have sympathized in the decline. They are now cheaper at the Stock Board than for some time past. They have not resumed regular interest payments, but, like the Tennessee Debt, (except that the total is much smaller,) they represent Railway property.

The Railway movement at the Stock Exchange during the latter part of the week was quite spirited, and prices stronger than since the November reaction. The Northwest Preferred Stock is the immediate favorite, and attracts the attention not only of several wealthy cliques inside the Exchange, but considerable and widely distributed orders from the public, because of the completion of the new connections of the road through the State of Iowa to Omaha, on the Missouri River, the starting point of the Union Pacific Road. It is also believed that the dividends hereafter will be regularly paid half-yearly, in place of yearly. The preference dividends are made at the rate of *seven per cent.* until the Common Stock reaches the same rate, after which they participate with the Common up to *ten per cent.* ₰ annum. The Common Stock was also active at 52@55⅞ ₰ cent. through the week. The ten ₰ cent. shares of the Rock Island and Fort Wayne Roads are gradually recovering to the prices ruling early in November, though the difference is still over 6 ₰ cent., while the Roads have more than earned 2½ ₰ cent. since the October Dividends were paid. The Fort Wayne will pay 2½ in January as a quarterly dividend; the Rock Island 5 ₰ cent. in April as a half-yearly Dividend. The Reading Company will pay 5 ₰ cent. half-yearly at the beginning of January, and the surplus reserved will not only be much larger than last year, but in a shape to meet all contingencies in the Coal trade next year, should these be supposed to interfere with the July Dividend in 1867. The advance in Cleveland and Pittsburgh is 6@7 ₰ cent. since Saturday week. The transfers close on 20th inst., (Thursday next,) for the annual meeting of the Company. No Dividend has been paid this year, although the Fort Wayne Road, in the business of which the Pittsburgh participates, has earned and paid its 10 ₰ cent. in regular quarterly cash Dividends. Erie Shares have partially improved, and so have the Shares of the Michigan Southern, but neither have yet been taken hold of with the spirit and by the combinations that rendered both so active through the Summer and Fall months.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK.

American Gold Coin	137⅝@136⅝@138¼@137⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅜@107⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	109@108⅜
First Series 7.30s	105½@105
Seconds and Thirds 7.30s	105½@105
U. S. 5 ₰ cents, 10-40s	100⅛@99⅞
New-York Central	110⅞@111⅛
New-York and Erie	71⅝@72⅛
Rock Island	103⅞@104⅛
Michigan Southern	79⅞@81⅛
Illinois Central	117¼@117½
Hudson River	120@121
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	85@93@89@91½
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105@105½
Northwestern	52⅝@55⅞@52½@53⅜
Almaden Quicksilver	44⅛@45⅝
Cumberland	60@65
Reading	109⅛@110¼
Northwestern Preferred	70⅝@79⅛@75⅛@76⅜
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	29@29
Mariposa Preferred	31⅛@32⅛@35⅜
Cleveland and Toledo	112⅛@113⅝

The sales of Gold Saturday ranged 137½@137⅜ ₰ cent., much the same as on Friday. The business of the Gold Room throughout the week has been remarkably steady as compared with former speculative seasons. The movements of Gold Coin and Bullion were moderately active. The Treasury Office received $1,532,000 for Customs, and $500,000 in Gold Coin from the San Francisco Office. The outward payments were $393,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The receipts of Gold and Silver from California, including the above half million to the Treasury were $1,263,113. The Exports of Specie of all descriptions amount to $1,348,563.

The Foreign Exchanges closed firm on London at 109½@109⅝ ₰ cent. Paris steady at f.5.15@f.5.13¾ to the dollar.

Money was 6 ₰ cent. as the prevailing rule to the Brokers, and the market closed easy and with indications that there will be an increased offering from lenders next week. The Banking statement of to-day will probably point in this direction. Both Greenbacks and National Bank Notes are coming in from the country, and the Legal-Tender reserve will show a moderate increase, with a steadier deposit line, than on any previous return for six weeks past.

The Public Funds were, as on Thursday and Friday, steady in prices, with a more active speculative business in the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865s, May and November. The Treasury 7.30 ₰ cents were also wanted at 105 ₰ cent. The Railway speculation recovered its buoyancy, after the raid of Friday night, and the market closed in the afternoon quite strong and upward, about as follows, compared with Friday night. Only the morning Boards were opened—as usual on Saturdays:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	99⅞	Northwest	52½	53⅜
U. S. 5-20s	107⅞	107⅞	N. West Pref	75⅝	76⅝
U. S. 7.30s	105	105	Rock Island	103⅛	104⅛
N. Y. Central	110⅞	111⅛	Fort Wayne	104¾	105½
Erie	71⅞	72⅛	Cumb'land Coal	65⅛	65
Hudson	121	121	Quicksilver	45⅛	45⅛
Reading	109⅞	110¼	W. U. Telegraph	49	49
Mich. Southern	80⅞	81⅛	Mariposa Pref	30¾	30¾
Illinois Central	117	117¼	Ohio Certificates	28⅞	29
Pittsburgh	89	91½	American Gold	137⅝	137⅜
Tennessee 6s	69	69	Bills on London	109½	109⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Hanover	113
Butchers & Drovers	127	Irving	105
National	107	Metropolitan	130
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	108	Shoe and Leather	115
Ocean	103	Commonwealth	111
American Exchange	114½	Impt'rs. & Traders	115
Pacific	160	Park	148
Chatham	140	Fourth National	110
Bank of N. America	112		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95	Cons. 7 ₰ c. conv	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Tol. & W. 2d M	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103½	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	108	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	70
Erie 1st mort.. 1876	109½	Gal. & Chi. ext	100
Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1879	102	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	98
Erie 7s. 3d mort.. 1883	98	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort	102¼
Erie 7s, 4th mort.. 1880	92½	N. J. Central 1st M	100
Buff. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	85
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98½	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	90⅛
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	92
Mich. Cen. 8 ₰ ct. 1869-'72	106	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	83
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d M	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	90
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. 1875	106	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	91
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	87⅞		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CITY OF SAINT LOUIS
SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

Issued for the improvement of the wharf and harbor, twenty years to run, SECURED BY SINKING FUND, INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK CITY, for sale by

POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES,
Bankers, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 28 bbls. Ashes, 16,259 bbls. Flour, 31 bbls. and 2,852 bags Corn Meal, 21,758 bushels Wheat, 66,748 bushels Corn, 34,890 bushels Barley, 99,252 bushels Oats, 1,037 pkgs. Pork, 128 pkgs. Cut Meats, 288 pkgs. Lard, 68 pkgs. Beef, and 753 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $12 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs. Stock, 369 bbls.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at previous figures: We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 16c.@18½c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@16½c., in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at about former quotations, Middlings closing heavily at 34c.@36c. ₰ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,500 bales, against receipts of 1,173 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 18,940 bales; sales and resales, 21,000 bales; exports, 10,977 bales; estimated stock at the close, 150,000 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the weeks' business thus: "We have to report for the week an active but irregular market, opening on Saturday dull with declining prices, but under the favorable Liverpool advices, and the universally unfavorable crop accounts from the South, the prices advanced 2c. ₰ lb., with large sales; but under the decline of gold, the reported decline of cotton in Liverpool, and the difficulty in securing freights, our market closes quiet, but steady, at ½c. decline from highest quotations for the week. The sales have been largely for export, the shipments this week being 9,027 bales to Liverpool, and 1,950 to the Continent, while the engagements for next week are 6,950 bales. The demand from spinners has been fair. There is a full amount of cotton offering on the market, but holders are firm in their views and but little cotton is pressing for sale. We know of no contracts for sale of cotton for future delivery. We have nothing new to note in regard to the probable amount of the cotton crop; we have the same universally unfavorably accounts showing the yield to be very light. As the receipts can only be relied on to decide the question as to the amount of the crop, we give the following table showing the percentage of the total receipts at all the ports to the end of each month of the crops of 1859 to 1860. We give only these two seasons, as the facilities for getting Cotton to the ports were, during these years, about equal to the present means of transportation: 1859—September, 2⅛ ₰ cent.; October, 11⅛ ₰ cent.; November, 28 ₰ cent.; December, 42½ ₰ cent.; January, 56¾ ₰ cent.; February, 74¼ ₰ cent. 1860—September, 2⅛ ₰ cent.; October, 10⅞ ₰ cent.; November, 26⅛ ₰ cent.; December, 41⅛ ₰ cent.; January, 55¾ ₰ cent.; February, 73½ ₰ cent. 1859—March, 82¾ ₰ cent.; April, 88¾ ₰ cent.; May, 93 ₰ cent.; June, 91⅛ ₰ cent.; July, 95⅛ ₰ cent.; August, 96⅛ ₰ cent. 1860—March, 83⅞ ₰ cent.; April, 89⅛ ₰ cent.; May, 92⅞ ₰ cent.; June, 94⅛ ₰ cent.; July, 95 ₰ cent.; August, 95¾ ₰ cent. Taking the receipts of these years as a guide, the receipts so far this season would show a crop of about 1,650,000 bales. The Cotton Goods market is unchanged."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	18,940
Receipts last week	19,726
Receipts preceding week	15,976
Receipts since Dec. 1, 1866	39,834
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	203,353
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	586,316
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export clearances since Tuesday	5,014
Export since Dec. 1	11,737
Exports since Sept. 1	87,058
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	363,506
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	150,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	519,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	185,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	460,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in active demand again, to-day, and prices of desirable lots have advanced 15c.@25c. ₰ bbl., closing quite buoyantly. Sales since our last have been 24,800 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 90@$10; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 25@$10 90; fair to choice do. do. at $10 90@$11 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 25@$11 70 ₰ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 90	@10 00
Extra State	10 25	@11 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 90	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 55	@11 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 75	@15 00
Extra Genesee	11 75	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 70	@16 50

Southern Flour has been in fair request and firmer. Supply light. Sales since our last 540 bbls., in lots, at $10 80@$12 90 for poor to good, and $13 @$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand: 320 bbls. Extra sold at $12 75@$14 90 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, including Superfine at $5 90@$7 50 ₰ bbl.; sales 970 bbls. Corn Meal is in brisk demand at $5 @$5 10 for Western, $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 25@$5 35 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales 2,500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in request at $3@$3 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite briskly inquired for, especially prime Spring, which is quoted 5c.@8c., generally 5c., a bushel higher. Winter is also stronger, but not decidedly dearer. Sales since our last 56,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms, inferior No. 3 to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 38; White Genesee at $3 10, and common to very good Amber State at $2 90@$3 ₰ bushel. The local millers were more disposed to purchase to-day. Corn has advanced about 2c. a bushel on a moderate demand, partly for export. Sales since our last 87,000 bushels, at $1 12½@$1 15 for mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 13@$1 14; $1 14 for old Yellow Western and Southern; and $1 06@$1 15 for new and old White Southern, ₰ bushel. Rye has been in more request and firm; sales since our last, 29,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 32 for State, $1 18@$1 20 for Western, and $1 08 for Canada East, ₰ bushel. Prime Barley is in good demand and buoyant; other kinds are dull and heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 48,500 bushels at $1 18@$1 20 for Canada West, free; 90c. for, do., in bond; $1 20 for State; and 82½c.@87½c. for Western, ₰ bushel. Barley Malt is quiet; 3,800 bushels sold at $1 40 ₰ bushel. Oats are in good request and buoyant. We quote Chicago at 64c.@66½c.; Milwaukee and Cleveland at 65c.@67c., and State at 70c. ₰ bushel; sales 103,000 bushels. Of Canada Peas 11,000 bushels sold, in bond, at $1 35 ₰ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in demand at 90c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 40 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, including new at 35c.@55c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₰ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 11,784 hides and 49 bales do.; sales, 77,700 hides and 218 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER, 15,500 Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21½@24 lb., 19c.@20½c., gold, usual selection; 25,000 Montevideo, part to arrive, 21 @23 lbs., 18c.@18½c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 lbs., 17½c., gold, usual selection; 11,000 California, 22@25 lbs., 18c.@18½c., gold, usual selection; 800 Bogota, 19 lbs., 15c., gold, rejecting water damaged; 700 Porto Cabello, 25 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 20c. currency, as they run; 2,100 Texas, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Southwestern, 21 lbs., private terms; 900 Southern, 14 lbs., 17c., currency, as they run; 218 bales Calcutta Cow, 9@10 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 50 lbs., private terms; 3,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 45@50 lbs., 9½c.@9¾c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 74 lbs., 12c., currency usual selection; 3,500 Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., 11½c.@12c., currency, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 Slaughter Cow, 50 lbs., 9½c.@10½c., currency, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 43,000 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 204,000; 7,100 Wet Salted do., and 296 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 36,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 3,500 California, 1,000 Aspinwall, 1,500 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 1,000 Texas, &c.; 150 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 50 bales Manilla; 96 bales *via* Liverpool, 6,000 Wet Salted Rio Plate and Rio Grande, and 1,100 Wet Salted Para.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week, Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled active during the week, and the business done has been to a fair extent. In prices the change is only quotable as nominal, our figures of last week being rather above the market. From the extreme lowest rates the advance for the week is fully 1c., prime Leather selling readily at our outside figures. From the tanneries, the receipts foot up about 45,000 Sides, which are more than equaled by the sales, leaving the stock somewhat depleted. For Oak Sole there has also been a good demand, at firm prices. The stock is fair, though not excessive. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 48c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32½c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 33c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 36c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ₰ lb.

METALS—Have been generally in very slack demand, and prices of most kinds have favored buyers, though Tin has been held firmly. We quote: Ingot Copper at 26c.@27c. ₰ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $49@$51; Scotch Pig, $50@$52; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $95@$105, ₰ ton; Pig Lead, $6 62½@$7 12½ ₰ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6c.@6½c., in gold, ₰ lb.; Straits Tin, 21½c.@22c., in gold, ₰ lb.; Banca Tin, 23c.@23½c., in gold, ₰ lb.; Zinc, 12½c.@13c., ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day, including Porto Rico at 52c.@65c.; English Island at 52½c.@57½c.; Cuba, at 42c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 72@85c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 68c.@71c. ₰ gallon; Crude do. at $6@$6 25; Resin at $4@$11 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$3 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 10@$1 25; Red Oil at 75c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 32@$1 35 for English and American, ₰ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been inactive at $55@$57 ₰ ton.

PETROLEUM—Continues in fair demand at 19½c.@20½c. for Crude; 29c.@33c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 46c.@48c. for do., free, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower to-day. Holders have been quite eager to sell. The demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,800 bbls., in lots, at $20 75@$21 12, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing heavily at $20 75@$20 87, either way; $21 62@$22 for new City and Western Mess; $20 50 for Prime Mess, $17 62@$18 for Old and New Prime, ₰ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,500 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including seller January, part at $21 62@$21 75, and seller February at $21 75, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet and heavy; sales 105 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10c.@12c. for Hams, ₰ lb. Bacon is inactive and depressed. Sales 120 boxes, including Cumberland, at 10½c.; Short Rib at 10⅞c.; and choice Short Clear at 12c. Lard is in less request, and is ⅛c.@¼c. ₰ lb. lower. Sales since our last, 720 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 12½c.@12⅞c., and small lots at 12⅞c.@13c. for choice old kettle-rendered, and 13c.@13½c. for new Western, holders generally asking 13½c. for choice, ₰ lb. Beef is plenty and heavy. We quote at $13@$17 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$20 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 600 bbls. Tierce Beef is in moderate demand; 175 tcs. sold, part at $32 50@$35 for India Mess, and $28@$32 for Prime Mess. Beef Hams are in fair demand at $27@$32, ₰ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand and heavy at 9½c.@10c. for heavy and light, chiefly City, ₰ lb. Butter has been more inquired for at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ₰ lb. Cheese is in demand at 8c.@17c. ₰ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₰ lb	40	@42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₰ lb	45	@50
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₰ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₰ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₰ lb	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₰ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₰ lb	40	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ₰ lb	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₰ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₰ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₰ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₰ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₰ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₰ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₰ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₰ lb	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	20	@23
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	25	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₰ lb	16½	@17
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₰ lb	15	@16¼
Factory Dairies, Western, ₰ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₰ lb	15	@16½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₰ lb	14	@15½
Farm Dairies, Western, ₰ lb	14	@15
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₰ lb	8	@11
Farm Dairies, Common, ₰ lb	10	@13

SKINS—Deer have been moderately active at old prices. Sales have been effected of 4,000 lbs. Para, 4,000 lbs. Sisal, 6,000 lbs. Central American, 3,000 lbs. Vera Cruz and 5,000 lbs. California, on private terms. We also note sale of 3,700 Water Hog Skins, to arrive, at full figures. We quote: Honduras, 55c.@57½c.; San Juan, 50c.@52½c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@57½c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.; Para, 60c., ₰ lb., in gold. A moderate demand prevails for Goat, which, however, are held above the views of buyers. Sales have been limited, embracing only 2,000 Matamoras, 7 bales Buenos Ayres, and 9 bales Montevideo, from first hands, and 30 bales Tampico from second hands, on private terms. We quote: Tampico, 50c.; Matamoras, 45c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@37½c.; Paita, 35c.@37c., in gold, ₰ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at steady prices. Sales since our last 750 hhds. Cuba, &c. at from 9½c.@11½c.; 630 boxes Havana at 9½c.@13c.; and an invoice of Manilla at 9c., ₰ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at 13c.@15c. ₰ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 47,000 lbs., at 9½c.@11½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 95,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11½c.; also 32,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Continues dull and nominal, at 40c.@41c. for Western, in bond, and 36c.@40c. for State, in bond, ₰ gallon.

WOOL—Has been more sought after, in part by manufacturers, at slightly better prices. Sales since our last include 164,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at from 33c.@68c., the latter rate for choice Ohio; 12,500 lbs. Domestic Pulled at from 36c.@45c.; 110,000 lbs. Texas at from 20c.@36c.; 30,000 lbs. California at 20c.@35c., and 210 bales Foreign, including some Cape, at 29c., gold, ₰ lb. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List* of that city, "the principal transactions of the week have been in choice and fine Wools, and sales would have been much larger if some of the principal holders were disposed to met the market at the current prices. The sales comprise 1,000,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled at prices ranging from 45c.@68c. for Fleece, and from 20c. for very low Pulled up to 63c. for choice extra. The sales include a lot of 110,000 lbs. XX Ohio, understood at 65c., or a fraction under; 30,000 lbs. Western Virginia X and XX at 66c.; 100,000 lbs. X and XX Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia at 63c., 65c. and 66c., mostly at the latter rate; 5,000 lbs. XX Virginia at 68c.; 100,000 lbs. Pennsylvania at 60c. for XX, 60c. for X, and 57½c. for the grade below extra; 9,000 lbs. XX Pennsylvania at 67½c.; 25,000 lbs. X Ohio and Pennsylvania at 60c.@62½c.; 5,000 lbs. XX Michigan at 64c.; 14,000 lbs. X Ohio at 60c.; 1,000 lbs. choice combing at 67c.; 5,000 lbs. do. at 65c.; 3,200 lbs. do. at 60c.; 6,000 lbs. delaine Wool at 57c.; 3,000 lbs. do. at 58c.; 14,000 lbs. Michigan X at 58c.; 70,000 lbs. X and No. 1 Michigan at 56c.; 13,000 lbs. do. at 55c.; 40,000 lbs. fine do. at 53c.; 12,000 lbs. medium do. at 51½c.; 30,000 lbs. fine Ohio at 58½c.; 15,000 lbs. do. at 57½c.; 12,000 lbs. fine Maine at 56c.; 10,000 lbs. No. 2 Western at 45c.; 5,000 lbs. medium Pennsylvania at 56c.; 4,000 lbs. fine Illinois at 47½c.; 50,000 lbs. principally Wisconsin and Michigan at 52c.@54c.; 4,000 lbs. New-Hampshire at 55c.; 1,500 lbs. medium tub at 47½c.; 5,000 lbs. No. 1 Illinois, a good lot, at 51c.; 15,000 lbs. noils at 52½c.@55c.; 3,000 lbs. coarse noils at 39c.; 1,500 lbs. do. at 42½c.; 4,000 lbs. Minnesota at 46c.; 10,000 lbs. Wisconsin at 52½c.; 8,000 Iowa at 50c.; 6,000 lbs. Western at 47c.; 4,000 lbs. medium Ohio at 53c.; 9,000 lbs. Wisconsin at 50c.; 70,000 lbs. Western unwashed at 30c.@34c.; 3,000 lbs. unwashed combing at 40c.; 95,000 lbs. at 62c.@63c. for choice extra, down to 20c.@25c. for low No. 1, mostly Western super from 40c.@50c. ₰ lb.; and a number of other sales in the range noticed above. The market closes very firm for all kinds, particularly fine Wools, and further purchases to any extent could not be made except at some improvement in prices. In California Wool there have been sales of 20,000 lbs. at 20c.@28c.; and 4,000 lbs. scoured California at 62½c. ₰ lb. A lot of 3,000 lbs. Canada combing has been sold at 68c., and from 68c.@70c. is about all that could be obtained for this description, but these prices are under the views of holders, and there is very little here or expected. Foreign Wool has been quiet and nothing of any consequence has been done. Parties are negotiating for large lots and there will probably be more doing the coming week. Sales of 75 bales Mediterranean on private terms."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken to-day 1,200 bales Cotton at ½d.@9-32d., by sailing vessel, and ⅜d.@9-16d. by steamer, ₰ lb.; 16,000 bushels Peas, by steamer, at 6¾d. ₰ bushel; and 45 boxes Tobacco at 25s. ₰ ton. For London, 9,000 bushels Barley at 6d. ₰ bushel, and 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. For Glasgow, 16,000 bushels Barley at 6d. ₰ bushel, by steamer. For Cork and orders, a foreign bark with grain, at 6s. per quarter.

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M. Tenkate,	H. Savry,	F. Kruseman,
T. Francia,	J. Marohn,	W. Luinig,
F. Vonseben,	A. T. Verhoeven Ball,	T. Devos,
	Carolus,	

and others of celebrity. Also, from the banking-house of Bowles, Grivet & Co., of Paris, examples of

Troyon,	F. Moulinet,	W. Diaz,
T. Frere,	J. Veyrassat,	Jules Nod,
S. Meiin,	P. L. Couturier,	E. Hichel,
F. Willems,	Lanfant De Metz Couder, &c., &c.	

Also, from a private collection, the works of

Thos. Cole,	Thos. Doughty,	Geo. Moreland,
S. Anderson,	Joseph Vernet,	J. G. Mebby,
and others.		

ALSO,
the large and elegant painting entitled
CAST ASHORE,

by J. Hilverdink, presented by the Government of the Netherlands to the World's Fair in New-York, at a cost of $8,000.

The above will be open for exhibition on and after Monday, day and evening, and will be found on examination to be the finest collection offered at auction this season.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers, at the "Leeds Art Galleries," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF THE HIGHEST CLASS EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PICTURES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on the evenings of TUESDAY, 18th, and WEDNESDAY, 19th December, at 7½ o'clock, at the above galleries, by order of M. Knoedler, (Goupil & Co., of Paris,) a large and valuable collection of OIL-PAINTINGS, most of which have just arrived from Europe. Among other celebrated artists are the following:

Meissonier,

Plassan,	Merle,	Chavet,	Fichel,
Castan,	Aufray,	Coomans,	Dargelas,
Fauvelet,	Beranger,	Barron,	De Jonghe.

DUSSELDORF SCHOOL.

Achenbach,	Carl Hubner,	Littschaner,
Schlossinger,	Buetler,	Webb,
Prof. Gude,	W. Meyer,	Lot and others.

AMERICAN SCHOOL.

James M. Hart,	Casilear,	Coleman,
Bellowes,	W. H. Beard,	Hennesy,
W. T. Richards,	Geo. Janess,	Irving,

and others of equal celebrity. They will be on exhibition free, as above, on and after TUESDAY, 11th inst., until the evenings of sale, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and until 10 P. M. two evenings previous to sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF FINE LADIES' FURS.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.,
At the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK OF A BROADWAY RETAIL DEALER,

Comprising three sets of Russian Sable, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Astrakhan, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, Muskrat and Coney Sets for ladies and misses.
Sets of Cloth Imitation Astrakhan.
Ladies' Skating Caps, Hoods.
Gert's Otter and Beaver Gloves and Collars.
Two Genet and one Polar Bear Robes.

We respectfully solicit the attention of those who want goods of this kind to the above advertisement, and assure our friends that they will be found as represented, having been made up expressly for the best BROADWAY RETAIL TRADE, and sold without reserve, to close a concern.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.

DEPOT OF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 10, 1866.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Fardy's Wharf, south side of Basin,) on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 12 M., the splendid side-wheel steamer, CITY OF ALBANY, rebuilt in 1864, of —— tons; length, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; cylinder 40 inches, and 12 feet stroke.

Also, the steamtug ISLANDER, of —— tons; length, 58 feet; breadth of beam, 14 feet; depth of hold 7 feet, and 17-inch cylinder. Both vessels of light draft, hulls sound and strong, and engines and boilers in good condition.

A small quantity of Quartermaster's property, consisting of 11 anchors and 22,695 pounds chain-cable, will be disposed of at the same time and place to the highest bidder.

Terms cash, in Government funds on day of sale. Inquiries respecting the sale may be addressed to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster

STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON FOR SALE.

The above steamers will be offered for sale at public auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Trinity Buildings, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers.
No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON HOWARD, BROOME, SHERIFF, 20TH, 34TH, 35TH, 45TH, 47TH AND 87TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of A. R. Morgan, Esq., executor of John B. Scoles, deceased, the following-described property, viz.:

HOWARD-ST.—2 Houses and lots, Nos. 13 and 15, 25x190 each.
BROOME-ST.—House and lot, No. 426, 25x109.
SHERIFF-ST.—House and lot, No. 89, 25x100.
WEST 34TH-ST.—House and lot, No. 442, 20x98.9.
WEST 35TH-ST.—House and lot, No. 414, 25x98.9.
WEST 45TH-ST.—House and lot, No. 284, 25x1 8.4.
WEST 47TH-ST.—House and lot, No. 226, 18.5x100.5.
EAST 87TH-ST.—House and lot, north side, 115 feet east of 3d-av., 25x about 137.
WEST 20TH-ST.—House and lease of lot, No. 193, 25x91.11.
Maps and particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.:

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock.

A magnificent collection of FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS. Proofs and early impressions just received from the British Fine Arts Publishing Company, of London. This collection comprises choice copies of the best works of Landseer, Ansdell, Herring, Martin, Turner, Firth, Faed, Thompson and other celebrated modern artists. The engravings are all tastefully framed in black walnut and gilt, ready for hanging, and will be on view three days previous to the sale. Catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

CLIFFORD & MATHEWES, Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION, SEA ISLAND SUMMER resort, Edingsville, for sale, by CLIFFORD & MATHEWES, Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, Charleston, S. C. Will be sold at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866, at the old Custom-house, Charleston, the village of Edingsville, well known as the healthy and delightful Summer resort of the planters and their families on Edisto Island. This village contains about 50 lots of large size; is immediately on the ocean adjoining Edisto Island, seven miles from steamboat landing, and about forty miles from Charleston. Steamboats from the city run twice a week and return. Sea bathing and delightful climate. The above lots will be sold singly. Terms one-half cash, balance in one year, with interest secured by bond and mortgage of lots. Purchasers to pay Clifford & Mathewes for stamps.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by F. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE AND sixteen lots of ground on Nostrand-av., Baltic and Butler sts., the residence of the late Thos. Reynolds, Esq., to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Maps, &c., at No. 389 Fulton-st.

GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

DAMAGED FRENCH, CHINA AND FANCY ARTICLES, by ROBERT HAYDOCK, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 101 Liberty-st., 600 lots, comprising a general assortment, being the balance of damaged stock of Messrs. John Voat & Co. Sale without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE JERSEY CITY LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, a number of lots belonging to the estate of John B. Coles, deceased, on Hamilton-square, Jersey and Pavonia and other avenues and streets. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

AUCTION NOTICE—DANIEL A. MATHEWS, having resumed the auction business will hold a SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF PARIS AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS, ELEGANT CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES, RICH SILVER PLATED AND GLASS WARE, DIAMONDS, GOLD WATCHES, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., of the most recherche description at the new salesrooms, NO. 940 AND 942 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST., ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19 AND 20, at 11 o'clock each day. Catalogues will be ready and goods may be examined on Tuesday, 18th inst, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HENRY D MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 17 AND 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK EACH DAY, AT THEIR SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PARISIAN, GERMAN AND CHINESE FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL BOXES, TOYS, &c., &c. ALSO, STATUARY, CARRARA, MARBLE AND ALABASTER GOODS, VASES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, FIGURES, BUSTS, PEDESTALS, &c., &c.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 113 VALUABLE LOTS IN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS. —9th, 10th and 11th sts., Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, being the balance of the estate of Adriance Van Brunt, deceased, to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—PEREMPTORY sale of about 500 pairs, at the store of H. WILSON, No. 44 Dey-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock. Bargains may be looked for, as the goods must be sold.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE, ONE OF THE oldest established wholesale and retail liquor stores on Wall-st., now doing a splendid day business. To a party with about $9,000 cash, an opportunity offers which is seldom to be met with; none but principals treated with. Apply to BLEECKER, HYDE & LOWEREE, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

CAPITAL WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN in the wool commission business, with favorable facilities for obtaining and disposing of consignments, want a partner with at least $50,000. Address J. C. K., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL HUNT'S HOOSIER FODDER CUTTER; the best cutter in the world. A good chance to make money. Call on H STEVENS, No. 119 Nassau-st.

A PARTY CAN INVEST FROM $500 TO to $5,000 in a secure business, paying rapid and very large profits. Call at No. 209 Bleecker-st., from 9 to 3.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN BARCLAY-ST. AND 34TH-st., on Thursday evening, 13th-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock, a POCKET-BOOK containing about $16 in bills, two drafts, drawn by the undersigned on Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co., dated Dec. 13, ninety days after date, payable to the order of myself, accepted payable at Manhattan Company for $2,500 each, but not indorsed, and payment of same has been stopped; also several memorandums of no use to any one but the owner. The finder can keep the bills if he will return the pocket-book, drafts and other articles contained therein to the office of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co., Barclay-st., or to the undersigned, and no questions will be asked.
ISAAC M. BULL, No. 45 South-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. United States Revenue stamps constantly on hand. HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

DENTISTRY.

PROFESSIONAL LIBERALITY.—THE New-York College of Dentistry has now opened its infirmary and laboratory to the public, on 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Operations are performed on the mouth, and artificial teeth inserted, under the direction of experienced dentists, without charge. Those who need the services of a dentist, and cannot afford to pay for them, are invited to this institution.

ELEAZAR PARMLY,
J. SMITH DODGE,
WM. H. DWINELLE.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 31 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,3?9 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS. No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known: a cure at one trial. Office. No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes o[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, George Holland, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, Miss F. Green, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. ZAMPA; or THE MARBLE BRIDE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD. Leading characters by Mr. George Jordan and Miss Rose Eytynge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, TRUE TO THE CORE; Or, FLASH OF FIRE, and Les Deux Fugitifs. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT and THE MIDDY ASHORE.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON in his great character of HAMLET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. JAS. M. WEHLI'S POPULAR CONCERT, assisted by Miss Fannie B. Goodwin, Mr. W. C. Campbell, Mr. G. W. Colby.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, DYING FOR LOVE. EVENING at 7¾, KABRI; or THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGE W. MORGAN'S ANNUAL CONCERT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK, HOTEL D'AFRIQUE, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. THE MAN IN BLACK, TWO POMPEYS, MANLY ART, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

STUDIO BUILDINGS.
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

PUBLIC HALL.
Corner 23d-st. and Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR, in aid of the maintenance and education of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.
THIS EVENING, FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICE.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.
28th and 29th sts., between Lexington and 3d avs.
THIS EVENING, GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL, with PROMENADE CONCERT.

MIDDLE CHURCH.
corner 4th-st. and Lafayette-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CHARITY QUARTETTE CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches by Ocean Telegraph to Dec. 16.

A man has been arrested in England who is supposed to be JAMES STEPHENS, the Fenian Head Centre, but the proofs of identity are not conclusive.

The Italian Parliament was opened by the King in person on Saturday. In his opening speech VICTOR EMMANUEL declared that Italy and NAPOLEON were on the most friendly terms, and that he would respect the territory of the Pope, who, he hoped, would remain independent at Rome.

The Pope has received Signor TORELLI, the new Italian Envoy, and hopes are entertained that the mission may result in good.

The Emperor of Russia is going to appoint a commission to consider the question of reform for Poland.

GENERAL NEWS.

The trial of MARY GOSGROVE *alias* Mollie Trussell, commenced in the Superior Court, at Chicago, on Friday morning last. The *Post* of that city states that she was dressed in deep mourning, and wore a peculiarly sad and serious expression. The greater part of the forenoon was spent in empanneling a Jury, it being difficult to obtain twelve jurors who could conscientiously declare that they had not formed any opinion of any kind about the case. The charge against the prisoner was one of manslaughter, the punishment for which is imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of not less than one year, but which may be, at the discretion of the Jury, extended to the whole term of the prisoner's natural life.

It is related of a son of ROBERT E. LEE that at a recent dinner party in Richmond one of the guests proposed as a toast, "The Fallen Flag." Col. LEE promptly placed his hand upon the glass and arose. "Gentlemen," said he, "this will not do. We are paroled prisoners. We now have but one flag, and that is the flag of our whole country—the glorious old stars and stripes. I can recognize no other, fight for no other and will drink to no other."

ELBERT W. COOK, brother and principal heir of the late Hon. CHAS. COOK, has presented the People's College property, at Havana, with all its appurtenances, to the Episcopal Diocese of Western New-York, for the purpose of establishing a Young Ladies' School under the auspices of the Church. Bishop COXE has taken possession of the property in the name of the diocese.

Miss SARAH P. PRATT, of Boston, who died a short time since, bequeathed $10,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital; $10,000 to the McLean Asylum; $5,000 to the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and $10,000 to the Boston Society of Natural History, together with a valuable collection of shells and works on conchology.

The Maine *Farmer* learns that there are large quantities of wool yet unsold in Franklin County, in that State. One man, who owns 1,000 sheep, has 3,000 pounds or more in hand. A few farmers have two years' clip unmarketed. Fair store sheep, such as would command $4 two years ago, are now plenty at $2.

The new Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. JAMES A. CUNNINGHAM, assumes the duties of his office to-day. By a law of the last State Legislature, the appointment lasts for one year, and the possessor of it is entitled to the rank of Major-General. Gen. SCHOULER, who retires from the office, has held it for about ten years.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Transcript* states that Secretary SEWARD has received a dispatch from Gov. ANDREW, declining the appointment tendered him by the Government.

The United States iron-plated steamer *New Ironsides* was entirely destroyed by fire at League Island yesterday. The cause of the fire is unexplained.

The Boston *Commercial* states that over one million pounds domestic wool were sold in that market during the last week. Manufacturers are now willing to purchase freely at prices which they would not pay a fortnight since.

Gen. CURTIS LEE, who is now a Professor in the Virginia Military Institute, has been elected President of the Maryland Agricultural College.

LOCAL NEWS.

The General Term of the Supreme Court on Saturday rendered a decision in the case of HARRIET E. CHRISTY, et al. *vs.* PARIS G. CLARK, et al., whereby they declare the order appealed from affirmed. The opinion was given by INGRAHAM, Justice. This is the somewhat notorious "Christy Will Case," which has been so long before the Courts. Counsel for HARRIET CHRISTY assert that this decision will end the litigation, inasmuch as an appeal from the General Term cannot, in such a case, be taken to the Court of Appeals.

The Board of City Canvassers met Saturday and adopted the report of the Committee on Protests. The report disposes of the protest of Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY by saying that when read before the Committee no one appeared in support of it and, therefore, no action could be taken on it. The report recommends that the vote for Aldermen and Councilmen in the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward be rejected, the returns having evidently been falsified. The Board adjourned to to-day.

A very interesting meeting on the subject of "Collegiate Education in Oregon," was held in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) last evening. Able and eloquent addresses on behalf of the claims of Pacific College, Oregon, were made by Rev. Drs. ADAMS, HOPKINS, MARSH and HITCHCOCK and the Hon. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, United States Senator from Oregon.

An interesting meeting was held yesterday at the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers. The Superintendent, Rev. W. C. METER, gave a full account of the history and management of this institution, and of his visit to the charitable and reformatory institutions of Europe, for the purpose of gaining the fullest information for the building and management of a new Home to be erected in New-York.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest at the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, upon the remains of Mrs. MARY SANFORD and her infant son, WILLIAM, and Mrs. MARGARET WEBB, victims to the Thirty-first-street fire of Thursday morning last. Four witnesses were examined, after which the proceedings were adjourned until this afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

In the Court of Special Sessions, Saturday, the calendar contained 22 cases of assault and battery, 12 of petit larceny, 1 violation of the sailors' boarding-house license laws, 8 violations of election laws, and 4 suspended cases. A large number of prisoners was sent to the Penitentiary for terms varying from six months to one month each.

The Board of Councilmen, on Saturday, amended the resolution adopted by the Aldermen, in relation to selling the General Government a site for a Post-office in the Park for $1,000,000, by reducing the amount to $500,000.

Saturday afternoon the investigation of the disaster to the *Idaho* by Dr. DALTON, at the instance of the Board of Health, was concluded. No further facts were brought out to aid materially in arriving at the cause of the fire.

The examination into the alleged whisky frauds was resumed Saturday before Commissioner NEWTON in Brooklyn, and interesting developments were made.

The Board of Aldermen Saturday rejected the nomination of Mr. WM. MCMURRAY for Street Commissioner and adopted resolutions relative to the widening of West and Robinson streets.

PAUL DRAYTON, M. W. P. N. G. M., of the colored fraternity, was buried with Masonic honors yesterday. The services took place at Zion Methodist Episcopal Church.

Gold was steady at 137¼@137⅜ ℘ cent on Saturday; Foreign Exchange firm; Money easy; Stocks active and advancing.

A fair demand prevailed on Saturday for the principal kinds of domestic produce, especially for breadstuffs, which were generally much firmer. Cotton was quiet, and at the close heavy. Foreign merchandise was in moderate request. Freights were somewhat brisker, with 547 vessels of all classes in port.

Provisions of Mr. Stevens' Bill.

Apart from the principle on which Mr. STEVENS' North Carolina Bill rests, and the expediency of its introduction at the present stage of the reconstruction question, it is important to notice the terms of the measure as an index to the spirit of the more advanced Republicans.

The allegation of the South is, that the majority in Congress are relentless and intolerant. The plea put forward in all the Southern Legislatures is that of a people who, according to their own ideas, are cruelly persecuted. A stranger who should judge of the case according to their version of it might well suppose that the Union Party demands conditions more harsh than those to which Poland has been subjected; and that the Unionists in Congress are intent upon devising plans unequaled in harshness and atrocity. But what is the fact? Why, that from the moment of LEE's surrender there has been the most remarkable forbearance on the part of the Government and the governing States. Of the ordinary pains and penalties of rebellion, nothing whatever has been heard. No hanging, no banishment, no confiscation, no deprivation of citizenship—nothing to which the world has been accustomed in connection with the triumph of a powerful Government over organized and bloody rebellion. The entire amount of the exactions sought by the Union Party is embodied in the Constitutional Amendment, which aims only to secure the civil rights of the freedmen, and limits the punishment of rebels to exclusion from office!

"But the Radicals seek more than the Amendment," say the exponents of Southern opinion. Well, if anybody has a right to speak in behalf of the Radicals, we presume it is Mr. STEVENS. He is held up at the South as the incarnation of Radical ferocity, and we may therefore turn to his plan of reconstructing the rebel States with a confident expectation that we shall find the Southern plea confirmed or disproved. The North Carolina Bill affords a conclusive illustration, one way or another.

Really, however, this bill, whether its provisions are wise or not, has not a single characteristic which may be justly called ferocious. It contains no provision for confiscating the property even of the most obnoxious rebels. It contemplates neither the disfranchisement of rebels nor the universal enfranchisement of negroes. On the contrary, while it permits all who have heretofore exercised the right of suffrage to vote in the election of delegates to the proposed convention, it extends only qualified suffrage to the freedmen—requiring either ability to read or write, or the possession of real estate in fee to the value of $100 or more. What could be more generous or more conservative than this? The bill does indeed enact a penalty which, however, is nothing more severe than disqualifying for the position of delegates those persistent, incurable rebels who were averse to the conciliatory terms of Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation of December, 1863. The most virulent rebel may vote, as freely as the devoted Unionist, but the former may not officiate as delegate in the Territorial Convention. That is the beginning and the end of the penalty proposed by Mr. STEVENS; and where in the history of modern rebellion shall a precedent be found for so much magnanimity?

Nor is the measure very terrible in other respects. It does not impose a long period of trial upon the Southern population. It does not consign them to an indefinite exclusion from the privileges of citizenship within the Union. The Convention is to be called for May next; and if thereafter the people of North Carolina have not speedily the advantage of admission into the Union, the fault will be their own. Certainly, Mr. STEVENS' bill interposes no obstacle to the early reorganization of a State Government, and its early recognition by Congress.

The bill upsets the existing governmental organization, of course. It restores Gov. WORTH to private life, puts an extinguisher upon a rebel Legislature, and asserts the supremacy of the Federal Government in a region where now it is defied. Aside from the mortification consequent upon the proceeding and the overthrow of cherished rebel schemes, even this sweeping provision is not open to consistent objection. The manner in which the present organization originated will not bear critical analysis in the light of the Constitution. It is the successor, and in a certain sense the product of the provisional arrangement created by President JOHNSON, whose right to do more than appoint a Military Governor has never been demonstrated. Reduced to the simple question of constitutional right or merit, the validity of the present Government of North Carolina is not easily perceived. So that the removal of an irregularly-organized State Government is not revolutionary or anarchical, after all.

The Pope and His Probable Future.

The French troops that have so long supported the Pope and his temporal power at Rome have at last left the State of the Church, agreeably to the stipulations of the Franco-Italian treaty of September, 1865. The 10th of December, 1866, was the term fixed for the French occupation of Rome, and on that very day, with scrupulous observance of the treaty, the French tri-color was hauled down from the Castle San Angelo and the Papal flag, white and yellow, with the cross keys, unfurled in its stead. As we are informed by the cable, the Pope followed the French column to Civita Vecchia, but his ministry, with all the staff of his temporal government, remained at the Vatican.

The journey of PIO NONO to the Roman seacoast may be considered as a trip undertaken for experiment. It will be recollected, that in his Allocution of October last, devoted to affairs in Italy, His Holiness referred to the possibility of his abandoning Rome and of retiring to a place where he 'could perform the functions of his holy office in greater security." No one knows better than himself the strong desire of the Roman people for incorporation with United Italy, and he probably expected the recurrence of such violent outbreaks as eighteen years ago compelled him to seek refuge and safety in the then Neapolitan Fortress of Gaeta. When, therefore, his supporters, the French, left Rome, he apprehended disturbances and popular commotion, and he repaired to Civita Vecchia to observe from a distance the effect upon the people of the withdrawal of the expeditionary corps of NAPOLEON, and in case that his apprehensions should be realized, to go on board of either a Spanish or French vessel and bid adieu, as a necessity, to the shores of Italy.

But it seems that the Romans demeaned themselves with marvelous propriety and order. No outbreak is recorded, the quiet of the city was not disturbed, the Papal flag was not insulted, the Pope's temporal authority over the city was, as far as our information reaches, in no way questioned or infringed upon. This quiet deportment of the citizens of Rome will now very likely induce the Pope to return to the Vatican and continue his official residence at Rome.

It would be jumping too hastily to a conclusion to assign this conduct of the Romans to a sudden change of their wishes, or to a desire of the people to retain the Pope as their temporal sovereign. We believe it is due more to the position of the Italian Government and their concentration of troops all around the frontier of the remaining States of the Church, with the declared object to maintain peace and to repress, by the necessary force, every violent outbreak. The Romans will recollect the exertions GARIBALDI made some years ago for their sake and liberation, and how the Italian Government, urged on by France, intervened, and how GARIBALDI's expedition against Rome came to a sad end at Aspromonte. In the present juncture of affairs, the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL spared no pains to keep the Romans well informed of the obligations which it had solemnly entered into with France for the protection of the Pope, and that it was its firm determination most scrupulously to execute every duty to which it had bound itself. Knowing all this, the Romans have acted wisely in not being so foolhardy as to attempt by force, against the power of the Italian Government, what the quiet and peaceable development of irrepressible events will and must, in due time, accomplish for them.

Another reason for their present conduct—and to many it may sound as a paradox to say it—is, that neither the Romans nor the Italians, generally, want to lose the Pope from Italy. They are, the overwhelming mass of them at least, devoted adherents of the Catholic religion, and of the Pope, as the spiritual head of their Church. They are disgusted with the many flagrant abuses that have silently and gradually crept into the discipline of the clergy, and they favor such measures as tend to purify the Church, remove these abuses, free their religion from all interference by or in matters of State; but as to the spiritual authority of the Pope, they would rather not touch it. Moreover, for centuries past, Rome has been the "Holy City," the centre and capital of the Catholic world, as, in remote days, it was the centre and capital of the political world. The pride of past glory the Romans wish not to lose, and though desirous that their city should become the seat of government for united and regenerated Italy, they wish to retain its proud position as the seat of the spiritual government of the Catholic world. And it lies in this very *dualism*—if we are allowed the term in this sense—of Rome's expected future greatness that the Romans find their motive to abstain from violent revolutionary movements. They know that by an attempt at the forcible annexation of Rome to Italy—which the Italian Government has once frustrated and is now again prepared to oppose—they would certainly lose the Pope, and on the other hand they feel sure that, biding their time, they may gain both the objects they have so much at heart, but not less so than a large majority of the whole Italian people.

Is American Commerce to be Extinguished?

One of the most striking passages in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is that in which he demonstrates the effect of high duties upon raw material, in diminishing and almost destroying our once important business of ship and steamer building. He shows that though formerly a first-class commercial Power and apparently destined soon to lead the commerce of the world, we have, during the last six years, been steadily falling behind Great Britain, and if the diminution of our ship-building and carrying trade goes on at the present rates (of some fifty per cent. in six years,) we shall ere long cease to be a commercial Power of any importance. These serious facts are confirmed by figures, showing the decrease in American tonnage from this country, and the increase in English, employed in our ports, such as the following:

The tonnage of American vessels engaged in the foreign carrying trade which entered United States ports was—
In 1860….5,921,285 tons. In 1865….2,943,661 tons.
In 1866…………3,372,060 tons.

The tonnage of such vessels which were cleared from the United States was—
In 1860…..6,165,924 tons. In 1865….3,025,134 tons.
In 1866…………3,383,176 tons.

The tonnage of foreign vessels which entered our ports was—
In 1860….2,353,911 tons. In 1865….3,216,967 tons.
In 1866…………4,410,424 tons.

The tonnage of foreign vessels which were cleared was—
In 1860…..2,624,005 tons. In 1865…..3,595,123 tons.
In 1866…………4,438,384 tons.

These statements have been strengthened by a fact which has called forth some public remark within a day or two—the approaching sales of two steamers of the Havre line—they being apparently the last American steamers on any great line between New-York and Europe. So ends our expected great commerce in American-built ocean steamers. Great Britain has a vast fleet of iron commercial steamers plying over every sea, built so cheaply and ingeniously as to drive out all competition. In the grand business-struggle of nearly a century to get possession of or to lead the commerce of the ocean, the United States, that seemed once on the point of victory, must now own to defeat. She is not only a commercial power, second to Great Britain, but she seems destined to still further inferiority, and to be almost driven from the seas.

The explanation of this mortifying defeat is not to be found alone in cheap labor, for labor was cheaper in Great Britain twenty-five years ago than now, and the difference between what wages will buy in the two countries is not so great as it was a few years since. The difficulty is the same as that which is gradually taking our machine-manufacture from us, so that machines for South America for instance, which used to be ordered in New-York, are now made in England. It is said that even river steamboats will soon be plying on our waters which were manufactured in Great Britain, because with all the duties, they can be made so much cheaper there. This, as Mr. MCCULLOCH wisely remarks, is a direct effect of the high protective system, especially as applied to raw material. It must be remembered that such a tariff as we have now weighs upon every article which the manufacturer uses—his iron, brass, steel, wood, coal and tools; and he not only has to compete with the cheaper labor of England, which he might do with the aid of ingenuity, but he has to work on raw products, which are all far dearer than in England, owing to our exorbitant duties. More than this, the effect of such a high bounty as the present tariff offers, is to encourage, with the American producers of the raw material, a carelessness, extravagance, and want of business prudence and saving which gradually render their production more expensive. There is nothing which stimulates economy, ingenuity, invention and care, like open competition. The moment Government comes in to back up an interest with excessive duties it becomes wasteful, and soon loses the watchful care which before made it successful. We have no doubt that there is something of this effect of very high duties even on our manufacturers, as well as our producers of coal and iron.

It must be borne in mind, also, that the expenses the of laborers are greater under the high duties upon raw materials, and of course their wages must be greater, and thus the cost of manufacturing be increased.

Our ingenuity, even under a revenue tariff, enabled us formerly with dearer labor to compete with Great Britain in ship-building and in many articles of manufacture. It will again, if the immoderately heavy duties on raw materials be removed, and production of manufactures be thus cheapened, and individual expenses so be diminished.

This country is especially adapted to be a great commercial country. Its forests of pines and oak, its mines of iron and coal, its countless bays and harbors, the hardy men on the coasts trained to the sea, its connection in trade with so many countries, and the new link now forming between the East and Europe over California and the Isthmus, all show that, if no false system be adopted, we shall become gradually and naturally the great carrier of the world's products, and take the place which Venice and Holland had once, and Great Britain holds now. But if, on the other hand, our commerce be destroyed by our own suicidal policy, by a fatal mistake in political economy, we may in our youth lose that which we can never regain in our maturity, and the trade of the world pass out of our hands, and become merely a wealthy China, where agriculture alone shall be the profitable pursuit, and manufacture and commerce be left to foreign hands.

Commerce is the great liberalizer and civilizer of a people. It brings a nation in contact with foreigners; it is the best school for a navy; it prepares us for what is our only danger in the future—a naval war. We must always export our raw produce largely and import luxuries, and we ought not to lose the vast profits of the carriage.

The American commerce of a century to come may depend on the revenue and protective system we now establish. Let Congress see to it, that it be a wise and liberal one.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.—A Democratic journal rejoices over the idea that "there can be nothing fixed or permanent" about the pending Constitutional Amendment, even should it be ratified. "It can stand only while the Radical faction bears sway, and only while that faction remains subject to its present insanity," is the conclusion at which the Democratic oracle has arrived. This is the Democratic calculation; and hence the fury with which they assail the more thorough measures of the reconstruction policy. But is not the contingency pointed at a valid reason for beginning the work at the bottom, and so building up that the safety of the Union shall be preserved against both Democratic traitors and Southern rebels? Nothing should be left to accident—nothing made dependent on Democratic fealty to the Union sentiment. The duty of the North is to profit by the opportunity it now has for guaranteeing sectional peace and national unity.

THE ENFORCED SALE OF GOLD.—Opinions differ very much among Wall-street people as to the effect that would be produced by the passage of either of the bills before Congress providing for the sale of gold by the Government. Mr. BOUTWELL's bill, which was hastily introduced the first day of the session, differs in an important particular from the bill of Mr. INGERSOLL, more recently introduced. The latter leaves some discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury; the former is specific in its instructions. Mr. BOUTWELL's bill *directs* the Secretary to sell at public auction in this City, two millions of gold, on Monday of each week, as long as the gold accumulations in the Treasury shall exeed forty-two millions of dollars. Mr. INGERSOLL merely directs the Secretary to make public sales of gold, with no specification as to time and amount—provided the Treasury holds fifty millions of specie, and *provided* "the interests of the Government *require* the sale." Far fewer objections certainly attach to this bill than to Mr. BOUTWELL's. At first the impression in Wall-street was that the latter would tend to keep the premium down, but this was quickly modified on reflecting that as the sales were strictly limited to the sum of two millions a week the speculators could without difficulty take that amount and control it in the market, and furthermore that the Secretary could exercise no judgment or discretion in regard to the sales, which, it must be confessed, he has heretofore exercised, as a general thing, with excellent effect, benefiting the national credit and the public interest, and thwarting the selfish schemes of speculators. Under Mr. BOUTWELL's bill eight millions of gold would have been sold last month, in addition to the twenty-five millions of gold interest paid out on the Five-twenties. This month there would be only the regular sales provided for by the bill. Next month, again, there would be eight millions sold, in addition to the ten millions due on the 1st proximo, as gold interest (mainly) on the Sixes of '81. In February there would merely be the regular sales; in March there would be added to these five millions gold interest on the Ten-forties; in April only the regular sales; in May, an additional twenty-five millions of gold interest on Five-twenties; and so we might go on through the months of the year. The Secretary could not, by his discretionary sales, do anything in the way of balancing the needs and requirements of one month with those of another: and the speculators, knowing precisely what they had to deal with, would be able to get a control, such as they cannot obtain under the present system. We think it will be conceded by intelligent and disinterested financiers that the Secretary ought to have very large discretion on all such matters as these—so long as he does not abuse his powers; and no charge of abuse has been made. If he did abuse them, it would be better to remove him from his place than to hamper and restrict him in such details of management as here referred to.

THE SOUTHERN LEGISLATURES.—Excepting the unanimous refusal of the Southern Legislatures to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, it must be confessed that the general legislation of these bodies of late has been such as to command the approval of the freedom-loving people of the North. With regard especially to the question of the blacks, which interests very deeply a great number of people in this section, the action of the Southern Legislatures has been, in almost every instance, humane and liberal to a very high degree. Not only have the old laws affecting them adversely, one way or another, been repealed, but the guaranties of their personal, civil, social and property rights in the new legislation have been stringent and unexceptionable. We think it must astonish every man to see how old prejudices have gone down with old institutions, and how the innumerable restrictions connected with Slavery have given place to the large liberties of the new order of things. Independently of such matters as affect the lately enslaved race, we think that every one who has taken the trouble to look over the proceedings of the Southern Legislatures, must have been struck with the extent to which a *liberalizing* spirit pervades their action. It appears in a thousand minor things, which, to be appreciated, must be compared with things as they existed in the past. Such progress of ideas, such ready recognition of changed circumstances, ought at least to modify the ferocious language which violent extremists use in speaking of the action of the Southern Legislatures.

SOUTH CAROLINA STANDS ON ITS DIGNITY.—The Legislature of South Carolina will neither listen to the terms proposed by Congress nor take any step toward the reëstablishment of national harmony. Even Ex-Gov. PERRY's suggestion as to a National Convention is deemed unworthy of Carolinians, who decline to propose anything to those who do not succumb to the Southern version of State rights. "Such a course," a Committee reports, "would be undignified." That is to say, the legislators of South Carolina are averse not only to the Constitutional Amendment offered by the North, but also to anything and everything not agreeable to Southern pride and principles. We are sorry for it. For it is plain that all attempts to bring States like South Carolina to reason are futile, and that the only available method of terminating the existing condition of affairs is to determine what the Republic needs, and to push it through without pausing to consult rebel dignity.

GEORGIA PREFERS THE TERRITORIAL PLAN.—The dispatch from Milledgeville, reporting the adjournment of the Georgia Legislature, states that the sentiment prevalent among the members "seems decidedly in favor of a Territorial Government, rather than the acceptance of the Constitutional Amendment, or similar terms." Why did not the Legislature say so? Do Georgians, too, plume themselves upon their dignity and refuse to recognize the authority of the governing States? If the preference be as the reporter asserts, it might be easily gratified. In truth, if present appearances have any significance, the probability is that Georgia will have a chance of being gratified in regard to Territorial government, as a result of its rejection of the Amendment. The President of the State Senate is not quite at ease, however. He talks about the limits of forbearance, and likens the South to "the worm," which may "turn if trodden on." Such threats as these are no hindrance to the Territorial argument. They may possibly help it; because the more the rebel spirit threatens to "turn if trodden on," the more likely are Union men to provide the means of crushing it out effectually.

ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITS AND THE CHOLERA.—In the Augsburg *Gazette* of the 19th, 20th and 21st of November last there is published a lengthy essay upon the influence of atmospheric deposits upon the cholera in India, by Dr. MAX VON PETTENKOFER. We have not room for the whole, otherwise we would gladly transfer it to our columns. But knowing the great reputation which Dr. PETTENKOFER has earned for himself by his researches and publications, and that he is considered an authority upon all matters relating to the spread of cholera, and disinfectants and other preventives, we recommend this, his latest publication, to our Board of Health for their consideration, as there can be no doubt that next Summer we shall be visited again by the scourge, and it ought to be the duty of the authorities to prevent in time its becoming severe.

Dr. PETTENKOFER's last essay is based upon a late work by Dr. JOHN MCPHERSON, entitled, "*The Cholera in its Home.* London: JOHN CHURCHILL. 1866." It is stated that the cholera is at home at Calcutta, where, out of the 400,000 inhabitants, persons die of the disease in every month through the year. Dr. MCPHERSON's observations extend over an uninterrupted period of twenty-six years, and his tables show that the rate of mortality changes with the change of temperature and the quantity of rain, and it seems that during these twenty-six years, while the thermometer showed the highest mean temperature and the largest quantity of rain had fallen, the rate of mortality was heavily on the decrease. Thus, the months of March and August had the nearest like temperature (22.5 and 22.3 degrees Reaumer:) in March fell 1.13, and in August 14.40 inches of rain, yet the deaths in March from cholera were 14,710, in August only 3,440, in all those twenty-six years. In a thorough discussion of these facts, Dr. PETTENKOFER comes to the conclusion that it is not the dryness of the atmosphere and the change of temperature that are, as asserted by Dr. MCPHERSON, the two great factors in the maintenance of epidemic cholera in India. Very interesting and instructive are Dr. PETTENKOFER's arguments in regard to the influence which the soil, saturated with rain, the evaporation of the water and the flow of what he calls "ground-water"—(*grundwasser*)—exercise upon the condition of the atmosphere, and naturally upon the state of the health of the inhabitants. But, as we already said, our space is too confined to go into it at length, and we therefore limit ourselves by merely referring our scientific and medical readers to this valuable contribution to their knowledge of this oft-recurring malady.

AMUSEMENTS.

There was a fair attendance at Saturday's *matinée* the Winter Garden, when "Fra Diavolo" was given under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. The performance was unusually spirited and passed off to the entire satisfaction of those present. Signor RONCONI's Englishman is a study, tempered by good-will, and colored by an irresistible feeling for caricature. It keeps the house in a roar. To-night Mr. MARETZEK brings out HEROLD's celebrated opera of "Zampa," with new dresses, &c., and a cast of undoubted excellence. The names included in the latter are: Señora CARMEN POCH, Mme. NATALI TESTA, Signor MAZZOLENI, Signor TESTA, Signor BELLINI and Signor GEORGIO RONCONI—the two last named accepting the small parts of *Dandolo* and *Capuzzi* in order to make the distribution perfect—as we think it is. The Italian version differs from the original in having recitatives instead of dialogue—a change decidedly for the best. We shall be mistaken if "Zampa" does not take the town.

The announcements to-night are as follows: At Wallack's, "She Stoops to Conquer," (for the last time this season;) at the New-York Theatre, "Cendrillon," (French spectacular version of "Cinderella;") at the Winter Garden, "Zampa;" at the Olympic, the "Master of Ravenswood;" at Niblo's, the "Black Crook;" at Barnum's Museum, "Kabri; or, The Wooden Shoemaker;" at the New Bowery Theatre, "Griffith Gaunt," (DALY's capital version;) at the Old Bowery, "True to the Core." For the constant changes at the negro minstrel halls we refer to our advertising columns.

The "Master of Ravenswood" worked like a beaver on Saturday. The drama of that ilk was given in the afternoon as well as in the evening, so that the unfortunate *Edgar* had barely time to take his meals. Perhaps in such a frame of mind the unfortunate gentleman required but little aliment. May we add, too, without being considered brutal, that that little did not seem to agree with him. It was once wittily observed of Barnum's Museum that the members of the dramatic company might be seen early in the morning wending their way to the establishment with dinner cans in their hands. It must be remembered that on certain dreadful anniversaries it is, or was the custom to give a performance every hour. Things have not progressed so rapidly at other theatres, but to return seriously to the subject, it must be hard work to present a dual performance of a heavy piece like the "Master of Ravenswood" on the same day. Yet we looked in vain for any evidence of fatigue on the part of the artists. Miss ETTINGE played as sweetly and earnestly as ever, and was admirably supported by Mr. GEORGE JORDAN. These two artists, by the way, deserve more than ordinary recognition for a singular and striking trait—they do not address every word to the audience, but confide a good deal of their own woes to each other. There are many excellent members of the Company who have never felt the propriety or necessity of such confidence. The drama gains in interest and merits a long run. Few pieces have been produced with more care. The scenery is beautiful, and the dresses are splendid. The dramatic wind does not blow strongly at present, but there should be enough of it to fill the sails of this well-conducted little establishment.

Saturday was a field-day in Fourteenth-street and the immediate vicinity. The musical forces assembled at an early hour, and did not disperse until late at night. The Philharmonic was the first on the ground. At 10 o'clock they gave the last rehearsal of the second concert. At 11 o'clock Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, the celebrated pianist, officiated at a *matinée* at Irving Hall. At 2 o'clock ED. MOLLENHAUER's Musical Conservatory met in the same building, and discoursed learned strains. At 8 o'clock the Philharmonic Society gave their second concert at Steinway Hall, and at the same hour Mrs. ANNA PAYNE gave her annual concert at Irving Hall. Phew!

To hesitate is to be lost. We begin, therefore, with the Philharmonic Society, whose hundred and sixth concert was well, but not greatly attended. It was given in Messrs. STEINWAY & SON's splendid hall—splendid, not in the glitter of ornamentation, but in the solid qualities of proportion and sound. The programme opened with BEETHOVEN's fourth symphony in B flat—a work whose merits we need hardly discuss. It were easier, indeed, to dwell on the usefulness of the multiplication table than to reiterate the ordinary beauties of BEETHOVEN. The great master wrote nine symphonies, and the fourth is one of the best. With these brief words of wisdom, not too positive, we trust, in the opinion they express, we proceed. The introduction to the opera of "Lohengrin," by WAGNER, and the overture, "Le Canaval Romain," by BERLIOZ, were the remaining orchestral pieces. Such purpose as the authors had is probably expressed clearly to themselves. To the mass of the world these works are simply exhibitions of color, with very little distinctness of form, and still less melodic flow. A good orchestra can hammer them into you agreeably. The ear is favored with a "surprise party" of sounds, and grins and bears it. Under Mr. BERGMANN the orchestral peculiarities were sufficiently but not too prominently illustrated. For this kind of music Mr. BERGMANN possesses unusual capacity—as indeed he does for every kind of music. He could put a fringe round chaos and make it look tidy. The soloists on Saturday were Mlle. CAMILLE URSO, (violin,) and Mlle. SOPHIE GROSCHEL, (piano.) Both were eminently successful. Of Mlle. CAMILLE URSO we have had recent occasion to speak, and need was played with exquisite dash, spirit and clearness. only add now that MENDELSSOHN's well-known concerto The lady is unquestionably one of the most brilliant violinists now before the public. Her reception from the orchestra was quite as hearty as from the audience. Small favors from such people are highly prized. Mlle. GROSCHEL is a young lady who has recently completed her studies at the Conservatory of Stuttgart. Her talent is unquestionable, and was not, we venture to say, overtaxed by MOZART's D minor concerto. The reading of the part was excellent, and its execution thoroughly finished and well balanced. In the *cadenza* the lady had an opportunity of displaying somewhat more of her technical skill. The passages were brilliant, and the various themes as they turned up were dwelt upon tenderly before being submerged in the general flood of notes. Mlle. GROSCHEL's touch is firm, yet free; and it is particularly elastic from the wrist, although in octave passages there was a noticeable tendency toward hardness. It may be added, too, that her style is a little hard—the result, we doubt not, of close and conscientious study. Without a question the lady possesses rare acquirements, and will speedily become a favorite with the public. For the next Philharmonic Concert, which takes place on Jan. 26, 1867, the following pieces will be rehearsed: VOLKMANN's symphony in D minor; the "Overture to Fingal's Cave," by MENDELSSOHN; and the overture "Les deux Journees," by CHERUBINI.

Mr. WEHLI's *matinée* was well attended, and the gentleman played, as heretofore, with faultless *technique* and unfailing brilliancy. He was assisted by Miss VIOLA HENRIQUES and Mr. FRANK BARTLETT. The lady has no qualifications for the concert-room, but can with much propriety begin to take music lessons. The gentleman has a fine baritone voice, and sings with earnestness and intelligence.

Mrs. ANNA PAYNE was unfortunate in having her concert on a night when so many musical attractions were opposed to her. The effect was noticeable in the thinly-filled benches of Irving Hall. A better result was desirable for a concert which, from its unpretentious merit, deserved a good attendance. Mrs. PAYNE is a resident vocalist, whose services are none the less arduous because they are unrecorded. She possesses an agreeable contralto voice, not very powerful, but clear, ductile and persuasive. She did not try to do more than she could easily accomplish, and was, therefore, completely successful. Her associates were Mr. LEGGETT, who has a good tenor voice and sings tastily; Mr. J. B POZNANSKI, whose violin playing is pure and artistic but thin; and Mr. J. N. PATTISON, who wants to play HENSELT's concerto at the next Philharmonic concert. This was not stated on the programme, but it is nevertheless a fact. We think also that he should have the opportunity of doing so, for the improvement which he is constantly making must naturally lead him to greater lengths than can be capped in a miscellaneous concert programme. Mr. PATTISON played two of his own fantasias, and played them finely. The "Tannhaüser" arrangement is extremely effective, but the treatment of the air with which it closes is rather too suggestive of GOTTSCHALK. We have on several occasions spoken of the other piece, the "Faust" fantasie.

Mr. KENNEDY, the Scotch vocalist, is evidently destined to become a favorite with the public. He possesses every quality to assimilate with himself the peculiar elements which he appeals to. The Scotch are famous for their love of home. They regard with affection even the singular and bleak costume which is characteristic of the Highlands. Stronger even than this is the love of dialect. To the majority of the world the Scottish *patois* is uncouth; to the Scotchman it breathes of the heather and of that breezy freedom which is well represented in its orthography. Mr. KENNEDY does not affect the kilt, but in every other respect he is a full-blooded Sawney, combining with vigor the two elements of tenderness and patriotism. Beside this he has a pleasant narrative style, enabling him to recite the anecdotes—and they are many and very interesting—connecting or appertaining to the various pieces. Mr. KENNEDY's voice is an agreeable tenor, not very full, but sufficient for the illustration of the lyrics of his country. He insinuates the sympathetic parts with quaint earnestness, and the fuller ones with strength. On Friday evening he attracted a very fine audience to Steinway Hall, and gave, we are sure, complete gratification to every one. The range of Scottish song is so extensive that there is always opportunity for contrast, and this fact was seized happily by Mr. KENNEDY in the arrangement of his programme. The songs were neither too lachrymose nor too jerky. They were alike well rendered. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and mainly well deserved. It is so seldom that we find a pure ballad-singer that we take pleasure in directing attention to a gentleman who is a ballad singer. Mr. KENNEDY was accompanied with much simplicity by his little daughter, who has taste and feeling for the duty. He will give his third ballad entertainment at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening next.

The sixteenth Sunday consert wes given last evening at Steinway Hall. Some of our readers may have experienced the weather that prevailed. If it be so, they will be able to make allowance for the large number that stayed away. The few who braved the storm were amply repaid. The concert was admirable in every respect. Mme. JOHANNSEN was in good voice, and sang with her accustomed skill. Mr. CHANDON, a new basso, made his first appearance, and created a favorable impression. Mr. BOEKELMAN, the pianist, played several pieces with great brilliancy. The gentleman improves on acquaintance, and certainly ranks among our leading pianists. Of the orchestra it is unnecessary to speak; it played everything splendidly.

Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, the best organist in America, and a musician of sterling excellence in every department of his difficult profession, takes his annual benefit at Steinway Hall to-night. He will be assisted by a host of talent, and is able, therefore, to offer a programme of variety and excellence. Mr. MORGAN will himself perform on the organ, and otherwise contribute to what we are sure will be one of the most agreeable concerts of the season.

The Cecilian Choir has been merged into the Wednesday Popular Concerts—at least for the concert of the present week. With orchestra, organ, soloists, and a choir of one hundred voices, it will be strange if the hall is not crowded to its greatest extent. We are certain that no concert of equal merit and interest has been given this year. The choir sings several choice pieces from "Elijah" and "Samson," and with orchestra, &c., the "Soldier's Chorus," from "Faust," the national song the "Flag of our Union," and one or more English madrigals. We have heard the national song, and can pronounce that the effect will be electrical.

At the French Opera to-morrow night, the renowned and charming opera of "La Dame Blanche" will be played.

One's affections flow naturally toward Barnum's Museum, where the young folk enjoy themselves, but it is seldom that we can do justice to that valuable but somewhat exacting institution. It stands to reason that a place of amusement which opens at daybreak and closes at 10 P. M., must present some difficulties to the ordinary critic. To see everything at Barnum's is, indeed, almost impossible, so varied and numerous are the features of the concern. Just now there is more than the usual allowance for the money. VAN AMBURGH's entire menagerie, for which three years ago they charged fifty cents admission, is added to the entire Museum; the Gordon Cumming collection, the dramatic company and living natural curiosities, all for the ridiculously small sum of thirty cents. This we submit, and without fear of contradiction, is the greatest combination of attractions in the world for so wretched a pittance.

Messrs. SEVERINI and PEASE, two striving and studious artists, will give their third morning concert at Steinway Rooms, on Wednesday next, the 10th inst.

HARTZ, the illusionist, recommences his series of very amusing *séances* at Dodworth Hall, to-night.

Mr. VALENTINE VOUSDEN, who describes himself as the "great polynational mimic," will make his first appearance at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, to-night. The gentleman gives imitations of characters belonging to various nationalities, sings songs, and gives the dances of Germany, America, France, England, Ireland and Scotland. He does all his own work, even that of composing the music for his pieces. The entertainment seems to have been successful in England, and if it possesses merit, will, we trust, enjoy the same fortune here.

Fine Arts.—Saturday afternoon the artists of the Tenth-street Studio Building held their third weekly reception. Like the first and second it was a very pleasant affair. Most of the studios were thrown open to visitors, and the artists' finest works were seen to the best advantage. In **Gignoux**'s studio the principal artistic attraction was his charming picture entitled "The First Snow," which was recently exhibited at the reception of the Brooklyn Art Association. **McEntee** had still upon his easel his magnificent representation of Autumn scenery in the Catskills. The great charm of this picture consists in the exquisite skill with which the gorgeous forest tints of Autumn are blended into harmony. **Weir** gave his visitors a view of his striking representation of the interior of a gun-foundry—a picture that is to be exhibited at Paris next year. **Hays**, to whom buffaloes sit for such life-like portraits, hopes to obtain the same privilege for his "Wounded Buffalo Tracked by Wolves;" but the size of the picture stands in its way, as the space allotted to American art in the great Exhibition is very scant. **Gifford** and **Shattuck** exhibited some of their most characteristic landscapes. **Guy** delighted everybody with his charming picture called "The Contents of a Boy's Pocket," of which he is painting a duplicate with variations. **Bradford**, whose "Ship Crushed by Icebergs" was unfortunately not in his studio, exhibited several smaller pictures of interest, as well as a unique collection of Arctic photographs. **Beard** showed several of his amusing bear pictures, and also some very fine landscapes, for which he shows a tendency to forsake the branch of art in which he has won high distinction. The public, we trust, will baulk this treachery to the interests of Bruin. **Launt Thompson** kept his "Shakespeare" concealed from the eager public, but promises that it shall soon be unveiled. Those who have seen it pronounce it a noble work of art. It is not necessary to mention in detail all the admirable works in the several studios. The reception was, in every respect, a complete success.

Henry Vincent in Hoboken.—Mr. **Vincent** will lecture in the Baptist Church, Hoboken, this evening, under the auspices of the Franklin Lyceum. His subject will be the "The late American Conflict, and the Friends and Enemies of America in England;" and the steadiness and ability with which he contended for the Union cause among his countrymen entitles him to a cordial welcome, apart altogether from his reputation as an English reformer and lecturer. Such a man hardly needed passports to public favor on this side of the Atlantic, but he brought them, nevertheless in the letters which have been published from **John Bright** and others of that stamp. Mr. **Vincent** has been tested oratorically in New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Boston, and the verdict is in his favor.

The Yacht Race.

The reader will remember that the yachts *Henriette*, (blue flag,) *Vesta*, (white,) and *Fleetwing*, (red,) started from Sandy Hook, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The first news from any of them was brought by the steamship *Cuba*, which arrived at this port on Thursday afternoon. The Captain reported that on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 4:30 P. M., at 260 miles east of Sandy Hook, he saw a yacht in the distance, under full sail, bearing east; the distance was too great to distinguish her colors, although it was seen that she dipped her flag to the steamer. It would appear that one of the yachts had made 260 miles in 27¼ hours, or not quite 9¼ miles an hour.

The next item of news is by the brig *Arabia*, which arrived from Arichat, Cape Breton, yesterday (Sunday) morning. She reports that on Thursday, Dec. 13, in latitude 40° 30', longitude 69° 56', she saw one of the ocean yachts, showing a blue flag with something white in it; she also having a house on deck. No other vessel in sight at the time.

This position ought to be a little over sixty-one miles east of Montauk Point—or say, 210 miles only from Sandy Hook. The time was forty-seven hours, which would give only four and a half miles per hour. It looks very much as if the Captain of the *Arabia* had mistaken the day, and written Thursday instead of Wednesday. Presuming that he did see her on Wednesday, the two accounts would agree very well—the brig seeing the *Henrietta* 210 miles out in 23 hours, and the steamer seeing this or one of the others 260 miles out in twenty-seven hours. It is quite incredible that either of the yachts is creeping along at only four and a half knots.

New Savings Bank.—Some of the most responsible citizens of the West side, and particularly of the Twentieth Ward, have established, at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, the "North River Savings Bank." This will be a great convenience for the vast and thrifty population in that part of the City, and we doubt not it will be extensively patronized. **John Hooper** is the President, **James O. Bennett** and **Edward Schlichting** are Vice-Presidents, and **Frederick L. Vultee** is Secretary. The list of Directors comprises many well-known public men, and the concern starts under the best auspices.

DESCENT UPON A NOTORIOUS GAMBLING DEN.

Thirty-three Gamblers Surprised at Faro—Arrest of the Whole Party.

To Acting Captain **Garland**, of the Fourteenth Precinct, is due the credit of making one of the most extensive hauls of gamblers that has been made for some time in this City. It appears that for a good while past a notorious den of this character has been in operation at No. 566 Broadway, corner of Prince-street, under the management of two experts in the business, who answer to the names of **Jackman** and **Jarvis**. Not content with plying their nefarious traffic, it is said that the frequenters of the establishment were in the habit of standing upon the sidewalk in front of the building and insulting respectable ladies who might happen to pass by them. So great a nuisance did the concern become at length that it was determined by the Police authorities to break it up, if possible, and teach its denizens a lesson at the expense of their personal liberty for a time. At an early hour last evening Capt. **Garland** dispatched Officer **Murray**, in citizen's dress, to visit the house, view the situation of affairs, and report to him. The information received upon the officer's return was such as to lead to immediate and active measures for a descent upon the place. The Captain, therefore, took with him a platoon of his most reliable officers, and by a circuitous route came so suddenly upon the establishment as to capture the colored "lookout," **Peter Newman**, who was evidently unprepared for such an unceremonious piece of work, and vented his surprise in remarks more forcible than elegant. He was immediately removed from the scene, to prevent any alarm being given by him to those within the house. A portion of the officers were then so disposed of about the outside of the premises, both front and rear, as to make the escape of the gamblers impossible, when, with a sudden movement, the remainder of the force rushed into the apartments on the second floor, where they found a game of "faro" in full blast. The scene at this moment beggars description. There was a general scampering for the doors, and even the windows, with a view to escape; but the officers had completely outflanked all hands, and they were soon brought to terms of surrender. The captured ones were then formed in line, and with their table, cards, dice-boxes and other implements belonging to the profession, they were quietly marched to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, where they were incarcerated for the night. The party thus surprised numbered thirty-two persons, beside the doorman already mentioned, who gave the following names: Leans March, James Collins, James Kearney, Robert H. Dunn, J. C. Hicks, Thomas Marsh, John Herlick, John Thomson, Sanford Mellew, Oliver Harr, Willard Moore, Walker Smith, William Huff, William Johnson, Charles Lynch, Charles Foster, Robert White, Barthólomew Riorden, Edward Burch, Martin Carter, John Vosburg, William Fay, Martin Jackman, Andrew Baker, John Brown, George Rogers, Joseph King, Charles Neville, Joseph Ellis, William H. Lewis, and Peter Bogardus. This interesting gang will be taken to the Tombs this morning, where they will have a hearing before Justice **Dowling**.

ANOTHER WALL-STREET ROBBERY.

Ten Thousand Dollars in Gold Bonds Stolen by an Errand Boy—No Clue to His Whereabouts Yet Obtained.

An errand boy lately in the employ of Messrs. **John Munroe** & Co., gold and stock brokers, doing business at No. 8 Wall-street, was sent on Wednesday last to a bank with which the firm kept an account, with a $10,000 gold bond, which he was instructed to deposit. Instead of doing so, however, it is said he went into a restaurant near by, where he carefully secreted the valuable paper about his clothing, and after forging the proper entry in the bank-book, he returned to the office, and handing over the book to the Cashier, immediately left, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him by his employers. The defalcation was not discovered until the next afternoon, when, upon sending a deposit to the bank, the entry purporting to have been made by the Teller on the previous day, was declared to be a forgery. On Saturday evening the case was brought to the attention of the detectives, who have since been unremitting in their endeavors to discover the whereabouts of the thief, but their labors so far have been of no avail. The name of the lad is withheld for the present. He is only 16 years of age.

Funeral of Paul Drayton.

The funeral of **Paul Drayton**, most Worshipful Past National Grand Master of the Colored Masonic Fraternity of the United States, took place from Zion M. E. Church, corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets, yesterday afternoon. Notwithstanding the violent snow storm the church was crowded with members of the Masonic Fraternity and friends of the deceased. Twenty-three lodges were represented from this City and Brooklyn, and delegates were in attendance from more than half the States in the Union. The services were conducted by Rev. **Theodore Doughty Miller**, of Philadelphia, who pronounced an appropriate eulogy upon the deceased. At the close of the services at the church a procession was formed under the marshalship of D. J. **Robinson**, assisted by J. S. W. **Titus**, and the various Masonic lodges, accompanied by a band of music, escorted the remains through Broadway to South Ferry, whence they were taken to Greenwood for interment. The deceased was in every respect a worthy representative of the colored population of the United States, and was indefatigable in his efforts for their elevation and improvement. He was probably better known throughout the country than any man of his race. At the time of his death, which occurred in Charleston, S. C., on Saturday, the 8th inst., he was on a mission to South Carolina, to organize Masonic lodges among the colored people of that State. His age was 65 years.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Glue-pot Affray.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner **Gover** over the body of **Edward F. Bacon**, whose death resulted from injuries received by a blow from a glue-pot in the hands of **Homer A. Nash**, as previously reported. **Edward Hoff**, of No. 128 Prince-street, one of the workmen in the carpenter shop of Messrs. **Blackstone & Ryerson**, No. 132 Laurens-street, testified that he had witnessed the quarrel and altercation between the prisoner and deceased; **Nash** came into the shop with a glue-pot, and was about using it when deceased claimed the glue as his property; some dispute ensued, and both men threatened each other; deceased used some profane language, and at the same time seized the inner glue-pot and brandished it; prisoner and deceased struck at each other with their pots, when the deceased fell; witness picked **Bacon** up in an insensible condition; deceased was of a quarrelsome disposition, and a slight difficulty had occurred between him and the prisoner about religion; witness had heard of no other difficulty; he thought the pot belonged by courtesy to the prisoner. Dr. **Wooster Beach** testified to the nature of the wound received by deceased, consisting of a fracture of the skull, caused by some blunt weapon. **David C. Hudson**, of No. 128 Hammond-street, fully corroborated Mr. **Hoff**'s testimony, having seen the whole transaction. **Charles B. Hoff**, of No. 195 West Houston-street, had heard the prisoner ask for some glue about half an hour previous to the difficulty. Dr. **N. H. Chesebrough**, of No. 311 East Fourth-street, testified to having been called to attend deceased on Tuesday; did not consider him in actual danger; deceased had walked about despite the efforts of his attendants; his death was very sudden, the result of a change on Friday night. **William Hughes**, of No. 167 Spring-street, testified that **Bacon** was talking to him before the difficulty, when deceased told him that "If it was not for one thing he would give **Nash** a good beating," explaining that he would be arrested; saw the quarrel and saw **Bacon** strike **Nash** first with the small pot, which commenced the disturbance, after which **Nash** voluntarily gave himself up. **Rudolph Stuber**, of No. 319 Third-street, had gone to Bellevue Hospital on Sunday and asked for deceased, when he was admitted. On inquiry he found that **Bacon** had gone away. He informed the gate-keeper of the fact as he went out, when the latter seemed much surprised, as **Bacon** had been brought in in a raving condition, and had to be tripped up three times before he could be got to the ward. Deceased informed him (witness) that he woke up in the night and found himself lying in a pool of blood; the attendants wanted the patient to put on some hospital clothing; **Bacon** asked for his coat when he left the hospital; the doctor who made the *post mortem* examination said if the broken pieces of the skull had been removed the deceased's life might have been saved. The case was then given to the Jury, who rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased, **Edward F. Bacon**, came to his death by a blow inflicted by a glue pot, in self-defence, by **Homer A. Nash**, and it is our opinion that if deceased had received proper medical treatment at Bellevue Hospital, and we censure the said officers of said hospital for not furnishing the proper medical attendance." The prisoner was accordingly discharged from custody. Deceased was 36 years of age and a native of Rhode Island.

A Policeman Shoots a Burglar.—An attempt at burglary was made about 3 o'clock yesterday morning by **Patrick Farrell**, a noted housebreaker, who endeavored to break open the store of **George Perry**, situate on the corner of Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue. While prying the door open with a "jimmy," he accidentally let the instrument drop on the pavement, the noise of which attracted the attention of Officer **George R. Kass**, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who discovered **Farrell** climbing a fence in order that he might escape. The Patrolman ordered the burglar to stop, threatening to shoot in the event of a refusal. **Farrell** paid no attention to his pursuer, when **Kass** fired one shot at the burglar, the bullet taking effect in **Farrell**'s back, just above the hip, eventually lodging in the right lung. Notwithstanding the severity of this wound the burglar clambered over no less than four fences, but was finally arrested and safely lodged in the Twenty-second-street Police Station by Officers **Kass** and **Coward**. The prisoner declined to give any information about himself, and he was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital, where the House Surgeon pronounced his wound to be of a fatal character. On learning this decision, **Farrell** asked to see Officer **Kass**, who was immediately sent for. When the patrolman appeared at the dying man's bedside, **Farrell** exclaimed "I forgive you, I know you were only doing your duty." The burglar is supposed to have had a confederate, who succeeded in escaping.

The City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of New-York.—Very interesting services were held yesterday morning in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, when addresses in favor of a collection for the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society were delivered by Rev. **Frederick Brown**, Pastor of the Church; Rev. **George Hollis**, one of the Society's Missionaries, and W. K. **Peglow**, Esq., Chairman of the Missionary Committee of the Society. In the course of the addresses many interesting facts relative to the workings of the Society were brought out, showing the noble accomplishments, past and in prospective, of this most effective evangelizing organization. The storm prevented a large attendance, but those who were present contributed liberally to the funds of the Society.

Death From Burns.—In yesterday's **Times** was reported the particulars of another burning case, in which a lady named **Mary Thomson**, residing at No. 127 East Thirty-eighth-street, was severely injured on Saturday evening, by the flames from an exploded kerosene lamp, while endeavoring to rescue her child, aged 5 years, whose clothing had already ignited. Yesterday morning Mrs. **Taylor** died, in very great agony. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

Death of a Stranger.—On Saturday night, at a late hour, an Irishwoman, who gave her name as **Elizabeth Scott** and her age as 29 years, applied for lodgings at the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house. In the night she complained of being very ill, and was immediately removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she died a few moments after her arrival there. Nothing is known by the authorities of where the unfortunate belonged. An inquest will be held upon the remains to-day.

Burning Accident.—Late on Saturday night, **Mary J. Mackinley**, 10 years of age, was severely burned at the residence of her parents, No. 18 Cherry-street, by her dress catching fire from the stove. The girl was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Political Items.

Hon. **John Hogan** has published a list of seventeen charges as the grounds on which he shall contest the seat of Gen. **Pile** in Congress as the representative from the First District of Missouri. He asserts that the test oath is unconstitutional, that the registry law is unconstitutional and fraudulent, that the registrars were guilty of fraud, the clerks were guilty of fraud, the special policemen were guilty of fraud, the judges were guilty of fraud, the voters (that voted for **Pile**) were guilty of fraud, that the ballot boxes cheated, and that the men who counted the votes cheated.

It is understood that W. B. **Stokes** will be the candidate of the Radicals for Governor of Tennessee to succeed Gov. **Brownlow**. Judge **Shackelford**, of Montgomery; **John Williams**, **John Baxter**, T. A. R. **Nelson** and **John Netherlands**, of Knoxville, and **Emerson Etheridge** are all spoken of as the probable Democratic candidate.

Wendell Phillips, in the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, urges the nomination of **Fred. Douglass** as United States Senator, in place of Hon. **Ira Harris**, as "an eligible candidate, available from locality and eminent personal fitness."

The Concord *Statesman* says the New-Hampshire Democrats intend to bring out a military man for Governor, instead of **Sinclair**, their candidate last March.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the First District of New-Hampshire is to be held at Dover on the 15th of January next.

Capt. **Joseph B. Clark** has been elected Mayor of Manchester, N. H., by a majority of 534.

The Best Family Sewing Machine.—The Committee on Sewing Machines at the late Maryland Institute Fair report as follows:

"*We find the Elliptic Lock Stitch Sewing Machine to excel all others.*"

"*It is the most simple in construction*, having fewer parts, rendering it easier of management, and requiring *less power to work it than any other machine.*"

"The *Elliptic Hook* is an improvement of great value, insuring the greatest certainty of execution and *preventing the liability of missing stitches so common in other machines.*"

"*It is the only Machine we have seen will gather without changing the tension.*"—*Express.*

Office of the Grand Presentation Festival, No. 616 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 15, 1866.

At the earnest solicitation of many prominent citizens, and to meet the pressing demands made upon us, and to afford all an opportunity who desire to assist in furthering the beneficial object for which this enterprise is conducted, we have, with the approbation of the officers and managers of the Home, concluded to continue the sale of tickets beyond the 200,000. The number and value of the presents will be increased in exact proportion to the whole number of tickets sold, thus guaranteeing to every ticket holder an equal chance, as in the original schedule.

THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.

December, 15, 1866.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree the officers and managers of "The Home" have consented to assume the responsibility of the custody of the funds received by us. All money, as soon as received, is deposited in the Eighth National Bank, and all payments for articles purchased, or other expenses, are made out of the funds so deposited, by check of N. H. **Davis**, Agent of the institution, indorsed by us.

A Committee consisting of three gentlemen of the Ladies' Advisory Committee purchase all the articles to be presented, and a Committee composed of Major-Gen. Van Vliet, Quartermaster-General of the Department of New-York; Major-Gen. Barlow, Secretary of State; Andrew Warner, Secretary of the Bank for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; William Orton, President of the American Telegraph Company, and John H. White, Esq., counsellor-at-law, will have the direction of the manner of distribution.

THOMAS & CO.,
Managing Directors,
No. 616 Broadway.

In view of presenting something worthy of the successful leader of our armies, Leutze's fine portrait, life size, of Gen. Grant in his tent, for which the General personally sat, value $1,200, will be one of the prizes. It is now on view in the office for the sale of tickets, No. 616 Broadway.

The foregoing card is published with our sanction,

Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. J. S. VOORHIES, Treasurer.

—*Sunday News.*

Important Testimony.

John Sibley deposed, before the Commissioner of Patents: I must declare the Wheeler & Wilson to be the most wonderful and comprehensive sewing mechanism ever put into the American market. It is the simplest as well as the most cunning in principle. There is genius and high mechanical ability in its arrangement, and therefore it is most *reliable* and *easy to keep in order*. There is a directness of connection between the power and the result never found by me in the devices of any other inventor, and the mechanical results follow of the highest possible speed, quiet and easy movement, which make it a delight to mechanicians. I think it just to denominate it one of the marvels of the age.—*French Messenger.*

To Pastors, Masters of Lodges, Missionaries, Visitors, Agents of Benevolent Institutions and Others.

I propose to receive orders for the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine at the Fair, from clergymen, masters of lodges and representatives of benevolent institutions, in sufficient numbers to supply those of the congregation, members of the fraternity, and others who may find it inconvenient or impossible to advance the whole amount upon delivery, supplying them at manufacturers' prices and receiving partial payments, according to the convenience or necessities of individual cases.

Under this arrangement those benevolently disposed may, with but little outlay, supply worthy indigent persons with a machine that will assist them in becoming self-supporting. J. T. ELLIS,
No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st., and at the Masonic Fair, corner Grand and Crosby sts., New-York, for benefit of Hall and Asylum Fund.—*Evening Post.*

A Substantial Holiday Gift.

Any first-class Sewing Machine is good for a gift, and possesses a certain value, but we recommend the **Grover & Baker**, because it is the best; because it accomplishes the most and the best work with the least trouble; because the peculiar stitch is the most durable, as well as the most beautiful; because it is the only one adapted to all kinds of work, and every variety of material; because it is more simple, more easily understood than others, and requires no delay in rewinding, fastening and the like.

There are many other reasons which we could give, but these will suffice with the crowning one, that it never fails to give the most entire and perfect satisfaction. Santa Claus bearing such a gift would be worth, indeed, a hearty welcome.—*New-York Independent.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. **Levett** has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

A Tasteful Child.

"What is Sorghum?" said a public school teacher to her spelling class the other day. "A vegetable production," was the reply. "What is made from it?" she continued. The class was nonplussed. "The sweetest thing in the world," suggested the teacher. "O, I know, I know," screamed a six years old miss, "PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS." The teacher smiled. "I meant sugar," she said, "but perhaps the article you have named is the sweetest thing in the world after all."

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Genin's Astrakhan Felt Hat.—Superb for the promenade, the sleigh, or the skating-pond.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Use Hull's Bay Rum Soap.
No. 32 Park-row. Sold Everywhere.

Genin's Astrakhan Felt Hat harmonizes perfectly with the fashionable Winter costume.

All the Furs of Fashion, including Royal Ermine and Russian Sable, Hudson's Bay Sable, and every shade and quality of Mink, will be the carefully-selected and choice assortment at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Holiday Presents.—Stereoscopes and Views, fine Albums, Landscapes, &c. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

Genin's Astrakhan Felt Hat.—It is the sumptuary triumph of the holiday season.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Buckwheat Times have Come!—Hurry up your cakes with PIONEER YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.

Genin's Astrakhan Felt Hat.—Young America accepts it with real enthusiasm.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—WHEELER & WILSON Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Polak & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 792 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke Shirts. No. 403 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

New Regulation Navy Cap and Chapeau. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Most Elegant and Useful Holiday GIFT.—One of the unrivalled Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No. 506 Broadway, the only LOCK-STITCH FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle.*

The Best Holiday Present—GROVER & BAKER'S highest Premium Sewing Machine, No. 495 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Colgate & Co.'s
Winter Soap,
FOR TOILET USE DURING
Cold Weather.
Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

T. S. Bynner,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
189 Broadway, up-stairs.

MARRIED.

Dow—Tappan.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, in Wakefield, N. H., by the bride's father, Rev. Daniel D. Tappan, George P. Dow to Miss Ada B. Tappan.

Woodruff—Coite.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, at St. John's Church, Hartford, Conn., by Rev. J. Croswell Doane, Samuel V. Woodruff to Emma J., daughter of Hon. Gabriel W. Coite, all of Hartford.

DIED.

Bray.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 15, Henry Evans, infant son of Edward P. and Susan A. Bray, aged 7 months.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his parents, Lefferts-st., near Grand-av., on Monday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Burlock.—On Friday, Dec. 14, at Birmingham, Conn., Margaretta Louise, wife of Wm. E. Burlock, aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Birmingham, Conn. Trains connecting with the Naugatuck Railroad at Bridgeport leave New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Birmingham at 4:20 P. M.

Chauncy.—On Friday, Dec. 14, Rev. Peter S. Chauncy, D. D., Rector of St. James' Church, New-York, aged 56 years.

The friends and relatives of the family and the reverend clergy, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Monday morning, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.

Coburn.—Suddenly, at Lowell, Mass., Mrs. Mary V. Coburn, only surviving sister of Joseph B. Varnum, Sr., of this City.

Compton.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, from the effects of explosion of phosgene, Wm. Compton, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend at his late residence, Compton House, corner 24th-st. and 3d-av.

Cromwell.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 15, Daniel Cromwell, Jr., aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 225 East 32d-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

De Peyster.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, Margaret J., daughter of the late Frederic De Peyster.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th-st., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock.

Gray.—On Friday, Dec. 14, Maria, widow of George Winthrop Gray, and daughter of the late George Griswold.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 32 Washington-square, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Hernstein.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Dec. 15, Sophia Hernstein, mother of H. Hernstein, in her 88th year.

Funeral will take place on Monday morning, Dec. 17, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her son, No. 112 West Houston-st.

Higbie.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, at Yorkville, of consumption, John R. Higbie, aged 31 years.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral service at the Baptist Church in 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Springfield, L. I., for interment.

Holmes.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 13, John Holmes, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 12:15 train from New-York.

Jones.—On Friday morning, Dec. 14, Cornelia Herring, wife of Wm. G. Jones, and daughter of the late Abm. Herring.

Funeral on Monday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 43 West 28th-st.

Lawton.—At Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 15, Guy, only son of Abner B. and Helen M. Lawton, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Funeral on Monday at 12 o'clock M., from the house of his grandfather, Wareham Griswold, Hartford, Conn.

Merrell.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 16, Susannah, widow of the late William Merrell, aged 87 years and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Joan S. Merrell, also of her son-in-law, John Martin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 41 West Washington-place, without further notice.

Rice.—On Friday afternoon, Dec. 14, Cornelia W., wife of John Smith Rice, and daughter of David Bell, Esq., aged 29 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No. 334 West 35th-st., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment in the 10 o'clock train on Tuesday morning.

OFFICIAL.

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 13, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. James De Long, the Consul of the United States at Aux Cayes, Hayti, of the death on the 7th of November last, at Aux Cayes, of Thomas J. King, master, and the mate and steward of the schooner *Astoria*, lately arrived from New-York.

OFFICIAL.—No. 107.

Coroner's Office, New-York, Dec. 10, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 8 East River, aged about thirty years, stout built, dark hair, blue eyes, full face, side whiskers; dressed as follows: no hat, black coat, dark vest, dark ribbed pants, good boots. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—No. 108.

Coroner's Office, New-York, Dec. 10, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, aged about thirty years, stout built, dark hair; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, dark pants, blue shirt. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
ESTABLISHED IN 1810,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, New-York. | No. 8 Rue St. Georges, Paris.

Having replenished their stock by the receipt of 200 cases of goods from the principal depots of Europe, are prepared to furnish the choicest selection of articles for the holidays. They have just received an assortment of

WATCHES,
from London and Geneva.
FINE JEWELRY,
from Geneva and Paris.
BYZANTINE MOSAICS
and
ARTISTIC CAMEOS,
from Rome.
CORALS,
from Naples.
INLAID WOOD ORNAMENTS,
from Nice.
LEATHER GOODS,
from Vienna,
and a large variety of
FANCY ARTICLES FROM FRANCE.

Their stock of CLOCKS and BRONZE ORNAMENTS, from the best manufacturers of France and Italy, is more complete than in any other season, and the largest to be found in the United States. Their unusual facilities in the manufacture of SILVER WARE enable them to constantly exhibit a choice stock, and to furnish at short notice pieces for presentation of the most artistic design and finest finish.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH. SWEET BREATH.
DR. QUERU'S DENTOPHILE.
It combines the properties of all good dentifrices.
Price 25 cents and 50 cents. All druggists have it.

ARTIST FUND SOCIETY.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition will close on THURSDAY, 20th, at 5 P. M. The Annual Sale of Paintings contributed by members of the Fund will take place on FRIDAY, 21st, at 8 P. M., H. H. Leeds & Miner, Auctioneers, at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av. The collection embraces original works by the following American artists:

Barrow, J. D.
Benson, E.
Beard, W. H.
Blauvelt, C. F.
Boughton, G. H.
Brown, J. G.
Bristol, J. B.
Carlin, J.
Carmiencke, H.
Carter, D. M.
Casilear, J. W.
Colyer, Vincent.
Cook, Miss E.
Cropsey, J. F.
Darley, F. O. C.
Eaton, J. O.
Falconer, J. M.
Fish, G. G.
Gifford, S. R.
Guy, S. J.
Greatorex, Mrs. E.
Griswold, C. C.
Haas, M. F. H. De
Hennessy, W. J.
Hicks, Thos.
Homer, Winslow
Hubbard, R. W.
Huntingdon, D.
Johnson, David
Johnson, Eastman
Jones, A.
Kensett, J. F.
Lang, Louis
Lawrie, Alex.
Leute, E.
Loop, H. A.
Martin, H. D.
Morgan, Wm.
Muller, C.
Oakes, Mrs.
Parsons, C.
Rawson, A.
Richards, T. A.
Rossiter, T. P.
Ryder, P. P.
Sontag, W. L.
Staigg, R. M.
Taylor, Bayard.
Warren, A. W.
Weir, J. F.
Whittridge, W.
Wiles, L. M.
Williamson, J.
Yewell, G. H.

Catalogues ready on the 17th.

FINE FANCY GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Consisting of fine Fans, in pearl, ivory, gilt, sandal and violet woods; Clocks, of marble, gilt and bronze; artistic bronze and parian Statuettes, Groups, Busts, Vases, &c.; Toilet Sets, Card Receivers, Vases, Jewel Stands, &c., in crystal and gilt; also, decorated china and gilt; rich papier-mache, rosewood, ebony and leather Desks; work, jewel, odor, glove and mouchoir Boxes; Leather Dressing Cases, a fine assortment; Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes of all sizes, carved Swiss wood; Vulcanite and Jet sets, Belt Clasps, Ear-rings, &c., and a large variety of other rich goods, solely of our own importation, and for sale by

FREEMAN & RYER,
No. 391 Broadway,
Between White and Walker sts.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
WATCHES, WATCHES.

The undersigned have been instructed by the manufacturers to sell the balance of their large stock of LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AT WHOLESALE PRICES DURING THE HOLIDAYS ONLY.

QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Agents,
Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

PARADISE FOR CHILDREN.

Patent cantering horses for boys and girls from 18 months old, run by weight of the rider; spring horses, leaping horses, rocking horses, jack horses, stick horses, chair rockers, propellers, swings, sleighs with bodies and chairs, clippers, child's carriages, dolls' carriages, carts and wagons, for sale at manufacturers' prices by S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., near Maiden-lane.

PAIN AND WEAKNESS IN THE BACK, gravel, dropsy, gout and all complaints resulting from derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs, may be cured or relieved by the use of RISLEY'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Sold by the druggists.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. S. RAIT
OFFERS
a splendid assortment
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE
AND
FANCY GOODS,
suitable for
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
at greatly reduced prices.
NO. 261 BROADWAY,
corner Warren-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FINE FANCY GOODS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
JEWEL CASES,
WORK BOXES,
GLOVE BOXES,
WRITING DESKS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
DRESSING CASES,
CARD CASES,
OPERA GLASSES,
OPERA FANS,
PORTMONNAIES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
CHESS MEN,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
DOMINOES AND DICE,
PORCELAINES,
BOHEMIAN GLASS,
TERRA COTTA WARE,

And an endless variety of "BIJOUTERIE" ARTICLES DE PARIS,

GAMES, TOYS,

&c., &c., &c., IMPORTED EXPRESSLY for the HOLIDAY TRADE, is now offered for sale for NET CASH at UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES, by
J. M. BOWEN & CO.,
Importers, No. 43 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of expense.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
WITH
SAPONIFIER.

Great saving is obtained by all who use their waste grease for the purpose of making soap at their homes with the PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER. The cost of SOAP, SUPERIOR to any sold for washing purposes, is LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL PRICE. Directions are attached to each box.

For sale at all the principal groceries.
PH. EPPELSHEIMER, Agent,
No. 56 Cedar-st.

SILVER-PLATED WARE
AT
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
manufactured by
THE MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY
WILL BE OFFERED
UNTIL JAN. 1, 1867,
AT
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 20 John-st.

GOODS FOR
CHRISTMAS TREES
FLAGS,
GLASS BALLS,
CANDLES,
CANDLE-HOLDERS,
FIGURES,
GLASS FRUIT,
BONBONS,
CORNUCOPIAS, &c.
W. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,

Are now opening over 100 cases of choice goods of their own importation, and specially made to their order—embracing all the novelties in JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS produced this season in Paris, London, Vienna, Geneva, Naples, Rome, &c., &c., forming the most extensive assortment of rich and rare articles of luxury ever exhibited on this continent.

N. TREADWELL'S APPARATUS
For lighting steamboats and other vessels with gas.
Patented Sept. 25, 1866.

I would call the attention of steamboat owners and others to the fact that I am sole assignee and agent for the above valuable invention, and will prosecute to the utmost extent of the law any infringement upon the patent right.

The apparatus can be seen in operation on the boats of the People's and Newport Lines, and will be found to be the only perfect working apparatus in use.

For information apply to
J. D. CORLIES, No. 153 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,

of Philadelphia, respectfully informs his patients and the public that he will make his usual visit to this City next TUESDAY, but on the following Tuesdays (Christmas and New-Years) he will not be in New-York. Those who are desirous of consulting him would do well to make a note of this, and call next Tuesday. His Rooms are at No. 32 Bond-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOWARD & CO.,
No. 619 Broadway, New-York,
Have just opened a choice selection of
RICH VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
Of their own direct importation, from which desirable selections can be made for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Also, Diamonds, Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-ware and the
CELEBRATED GORHAM PLATED-WARE,
At as low prices as any other house.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INDIA RUBBER TOYS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY
and FANCY ARTICLES
in great variety, for the HOLIDAYS, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

HOLIDAYS.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
We offer our large assortment of FANCY GOODS at RETAIL
until Jan. 1, consisting in part of
WRITING-DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
DRESSING CASES,
TRAVELING BAGS,
WORK BOXES,
GLOVE BOXES,
CHESS MEN,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
DOMINOES,
CARD CASES,
OPERA GLASSES,
BRONZES,
CRIBBAGE BOARDS AND BOXES,
BEZIQUE, &c., &c.,
all suitable for Holiday Gifts.
OLNEY & PRATT, Importers,
No. 41 John-st.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
AT
GREAT BARGAINS.
850 PACKAGES OF DECORATED AND PLAIN CHINA AND PARISIAN STONE CHINA.
White China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $38.
Fancy China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $13 and $17.
French China Dinner Plates, $2 doz.
French China Breakfast Plates, $1 75 doz.
French China Tea Plates, $1 50 doz.
French China Cups and Saucers, $3 doz.
French Cut Glass Goblets, $3 75 doz.
French Cut Glass Goblets, $3 doz.
French Cut Glass Goblets, $2 75 doz.
INCLUDING
A
LARGE INVOICE
OF
ROGERS & SONS'
SUPERIOR SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.
DINNER AND DESSERT KNIVES,
CARVERS, &c., &c.
HADLEY'S,
No. 603 6th-av. and Broadway,
Between 35th and 36th sts.

THE HOLIDAYS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY
OF
RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS,
PARIS CLOCKS
AND STATUARY,
AND FINE FANCY GOODS
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of this Committee will be held at No. 435 4th-av., (the headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st. being occupied with the Fair for the Orphan Children of deceased Soldiers and Sailors,) on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1866, at 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. ASTEN, Chairman.
Henry H. Huelat, } Secretaries.
Charles H. Hall,

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the Union General Committee will be held at No. 435 4th-av., (the headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway being occupied with the Fair for the Orphan Children of deceased Soldiers and Sailors,) on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1866, at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS MURPHY, Chairman.
Henry H. Huelat, } Secretaries.
Chas. H. Hall,

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY GOODS
OF
REAL VALUE
AT
POPULAR PRICES.

MEN'S
FURNISHING
GOODS.

UNDERGARMENTS,
warm, durable and cheap.

MAGNIFICENT SCARFS,
of the most fashionable designs.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
Embroidered and plain.

LONDON MADE COLLARS,
Twelve different patterns.

TIES, BOWS AND SCARFS,
of unrivalled beauty.

ANTIQUE SLEEVE BUTTONS,
of mythological designs.

SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
Rheumatics should try them.

CROQUET STOCKINGS,
Reduced to $1 a pair.

ZEPHYR KNITTED SHAWLS,
With Roman and Grecian Borders.

An unrivalled and magnificent variety of the above goods, entirely new, manufactured and selected with reference to the Broadway Trade, will be found at

UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FORD, TUPPER & BEHAN,
NO. 600 BROADWAY, corner Houston-st.,
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
STERLING SILVERWARE,
at reduced prices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY PUBLISH
THIS DAY,
OLIVE LOGAN'S
NEW
CHRISTMAS STORY,
JOHN MORRIS' MONEY.
8vo. Brown covers. Price 25 cents.

CONTENTS:
I.—Introductory and Explanatory, and Therefore, Perhaps, Better Skipped.
II.—About Something.
III.—About Something Else.
IV.—About Nothing.
V.—About Nothing—Shorter.
VI.—Slightly Sensational.
VII.—Somewhat Relational.
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NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.
A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th of January next.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF GEO. K. SISTARE,
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NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

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NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL election for directors of the first-class of the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19. Polls open from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.
J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MONTAUK STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 171 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, President.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT the next session of the Legislature of the State of New-York to amend the Charter of the FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.
DATED NOV. 20, 1866. n26-law6wM

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FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
B. SEMAN, Cashier.

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THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1866.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Two Per Cent. from the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1866, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 145 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 21st day of January, 1867, to the holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company at the close of business on the 19th December.

The transfer books will close on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and open on the morning of the 22d January, 1867.
O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 2d day of January next.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock on the 15th December instant.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 8th of January, 1867.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE "INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS," and others, No. 516 Broadway, has declared a dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., and payable MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867, at the following rates per annum: Six per Cent. on sums of from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on larger sums, free from Government tax.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
DEC. 13, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BUTLER COAL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend from the profits of the Company of Four per Cent., clear of taxes, payable on the 24th inst. to Stockholders of that date.

Stockholders residing in New-York will be paid the dividend at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after the 24th inst.
SAMUEL DUTTON, Treasurer.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1866.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, Dec. 17, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

100,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples.

25,000 pounds of good clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

5,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO. Three-quarters in half-boxes and one-quarter in quarter-boxes, of a grade not inferior to the grade commonly known as "Navy Plug;" each plug to weigh, as nearly as possible, one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."

Boxes to be of the best kind, made for the purpose.

The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased must be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weight marked thereon. It will be verified by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of delivery.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, salt and tobacco must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour, salt and tobacco will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.
T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection [illegible]

BUREAU [illegible] AND DOCKS.

20,000 cubic feet [illegible]-out Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.

20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bend, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1¼ inch to the foot.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[OFFICIAL.]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. Lee, Hartford, Conn., who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 17th day of December, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1867:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WM. A. [illegible]

DRY GOODS

RICH SILKS.

THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.

FIGURED,
CHENE,
STRIPED
AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
AND SATINS,
IN ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE SHADES.
ALSO,
THE LARGEST,
BEST SELECTED, AND
CHEAPEST STOCK
OF
BLACK SILKS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NOVELTIES IN RICH LACES.
JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER,
RICH POINT AND APPLIQUE SETS,
COLLARS, BARBES,
COIFFURES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
FLOUNCES, TRIMMING LACES,
AND SHAWLS.
ALSO,
PARIS EMBROIDERED BAPTISMAL ROBES,
MORNING ROBES,
INFANTS' WAISTS AND CAPS,
VALE, LACE, EMBROIDERED INITIAL,
AND
COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
PARIS EMBROIDERED SHIRT-FRONTS, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering the balance of their
WINTER STOCK
OF
CLOTH, SILK, PLUSH, AND
VELVET CLOAKS,
SACQUES, BASQUINES,
AND OPERA GARMENTS,
ALL THE LATEST PARISIAN SHAPES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
to close the season.
ALSO,
Just received,
AN INVOICE
OF
ASTRAKHAN FUR CLOAKS AND CAPS.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

EVENING DRESSES.

PARIS GRENADINES,
GAZE DE SOIES,
GAZE CHAMBRAIS,
TARLATAN AND ILLUSION ROBES, &c.
NOVELTIES
IN ALL THE ABOVE GOODS
Just received, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in store
A SUPERB STOCK OF
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
in every variety of color and quality.
ALSO,
A choice selection of NOVELTIES in
BLACK REAL THREAD LACE POINTS,
of unsurpassed beauty.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

CHEAP HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will make large additions to their
POPULAR STOCK
OF
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
On MONDAY, Dec. 17,
In DRESS PATTERNS
OF
POIL DE CHEVRES,
STRIPED AND PLAID ENGLISH POPLINS,
MOHAIRS, PARAMATTAS, ALPACAS, &c., &c.

All marked in plain figures, the price and quantity in each Dress, and for convenience, placed on a separate counter.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

DRUGGETS AND BORDERED CLOTHS.

Just received, 10-4, 12-4, 14-4 and 16-4
PRINTED DRUGGETS.
Also, BORDERED DRUGGETS, in various sizes,
GOOD QUALITY.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st.

RICH
HOLIDAY GIFTS!
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
REAL POINT AND THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
PLUSH,
CLOTH,
SILK,
AND VELVET
CLOAKS.
SILK, SATIN AND MOIRE ANTIQUE DRESSES,
GENUINE IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
LYONS VELVETS FOR CLOAKS AND DRESSES,
ASTRAKHAN FUR CLOAKS AND CAPS,
ELEGANTLY CARVED IVORY HANDLE
UMBRELLAS,
(For Ladies and Gentlemen.)
CASHMERE ROBES DE CHAMBRES,
AND PRINTED FLANNELS
FOR DRESSING GOWNS.
SILK SCARFS, CRAVATS, FANCY TIES,
SILK, PLUSH, CASTER, DOGSKIN, CLOTH.
And SOLE AGENTS for
CHEILLEY'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES
AND GAUNTLETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
CARPETS AND FURNISHING GOODS,
Namely:
John Crossley & Sons' celebrated
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
At $1 75 per yard.
VELVET CARPETS at only $3.
The first quality
TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATEL, only $9.
SATIN DAMASK, 3 colors, at $10.
ALSO:
EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS,
TABLE COVERS, and a complete assortment of LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
TABLE NAPKINS, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CARPETS.

Axminster, Wilton and Brussels Carpets just received.

Also, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets.

Heavy and medium Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.; all at reduced prices.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.
Through to No. 31 Howard-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
are now offering
PARIS-MADE VELVET, CLOTH SACQUES,
BASQUES AND PALETOTS at $10 EACH,
recently sold for $15 and $20.
Also the same at $12 each, recently sold for $20.
AN EXTRAORDINARY SACRIFICE.
Broadway and 10th-st.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

at greatly reduced prices. We have the largest and cheapest stock of Paris Corsets, from $1 25; also Misses' Corsets; all the new styles in Skirts. Skirts made to order at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine the assortment of J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., near Amity.

A DAILY DRY GOODS' REPORT, WITH full list of jobbers' prices, is published in the DAILY BULLETIN, No. 60 William-st. Subscription $5 per year.

DRY GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

AT COST.

C. TAYLOR,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE,
KID AND WINTER GLOVES,
(Great variety,)
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
WOOL AND MERINO
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS,
SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
ROBE DE CHAMBRES,
CARRIAGE RUGS, &C.

In order to make room for Spring importations, I will sell all WINTER GOODS during this and next month at COST.
C. TAYLOR.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

ELEGANT FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS.

In order to clear out
OUR STOCK,
we will between now and the
FIRST OF JANUARY,
sell them at
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
below cost, preparatory to stock taking. We have the most magnificent stock of both
BALMORAL SKIRTS AND FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS,
IN AMERICA.

GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

The trade supplied on liberal terms.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES THIS WEEK AT LEGRAIN'S.

RICH LYONS VELVET CIRCULARS, $100; FORMER PRICE, $125.

RICH LYONS VELVET SACQUES, $100; FORMER PRICE, $140.

RICH LYONS VELVET BASQUES, $100; FORMER PRICE, $150.

RICH LYONS VELVET POINTED SACQUES, $70 AND $80; FORMER PRICE, $100.

A large assortment of BLACK and GRAY CLOAKS, in all the newest styles, at prices cheaper than any other house in the City.

Also SKATING JACKETS at very low prices.
H. E. LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverley-place.

W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, IS offering at a great reduction ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, FRENCH BOMBAZINES, BIARRITZ EMPRESS CLOTHS, CASSIMERE CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH, CRAPE CLOTH, BLACK SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, BLACK ALPACAS, ASTRAKHAN CLOTH, BEAVERS, &c. Also, BONNETS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, VAILS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, ASTRAKHAN MUFFS, COLLARS and SLEEVES, BALMORALS, &c. Call and examine.
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

A GREAT CROWD OF CUSTOMERS,
AND IMMENSE LOTS OF CHEAP GOODS.
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT OVER MUSLINS.
Our prices 10c. a yard below any other store.
THE GREATEST CRASH IN MUSLINS
Ever experienced in the drygoods trade.
CUT THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE,
and you will have no difficulty in buying muslins.

AT 10c. per yard,	OLD PRICE 18c.
AT 12½c.,	OLD PRICE 20c.
AT 15c.,	OLD PRICE 22c.
AT 18c.,	OLD PRICE 25c.
AT 20c.,	OLD PRICE 28c.
AT 22c.,	OLD PRICE 30c.
AT 25c.,	OLD PRICE 40c.

Yard wide Wamsuttas, 35c.
Buy your muslins before they advance again.
ALL SILK AND WOVE POPLIN PLAIDS, $1,
former price $1 50.
FINE BLACK ALPACAS, 50c., 62½c. and 75c.
These are the cheapest Alpacas of the year.
FINE WHITE FLANNELS, 25c., former price 40c.
DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAYS.
Great demand for Garnets. We have a fine supply.
N. B.—No extra charge for Garnets.
BEAUTIFUL GARNET MERINOS, ALPACAS,
GARNET EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS,
ENGLISH MERINOS, GARNET POPLINS, &c., &c.

Customers can come from Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City and Hoboken without fear of this advertisement being overdrawn. You can surely save nearly one-half from the prices charged in those places. Having two stores, we are able to handle big lots cheap at auction.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 167 8th-av., near 18th, and FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Out of a stock of the amount of $200,000, varied from $1 to $1 50 per yard, a choice of goods has been made and reduced to
65 cents and 75 cents per yard.
Double width fancy POPLINS, for PRESENTS,
At 65 cents, worth $1 25.
At 75 cents, worth $1 50.

PLAIN ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTH AND POPLINS, double width,
At $1 per yard, REDUCED from $1 62.
CLOTH FOR CLOAKING.
The large assortment reduced and a new choice added, fully 40 per cent. under the market value.

SPECIALTY.
FRENCH TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS.
A lot of the fine GOBELINS, offered in CURRENCY LOWER THAN GOLD PRICES IN FRANCE.

SILK GOODS, EVENING and PLAIN SILKS, in all colors, GREATLY REDUCED.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverley-place.

DOWN WITH THE PRICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
REGARDLESS OF COST.
REGARDLESS OF COST.

500 Embroidered Sets	$1 00—Warranted worth	$2
350 Embroidered Sets	1 50—Warranted worth	3
375 Embroidered Sets	2 00—Warranted worth	4
545 Embroidered Sets	3 00—Warranted worth	6
600 Embroidered Sets	4 00—Warranted worth	8

ALSO JOB LOTS OF
Point Laces, Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Cluny Laces, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Black Thread Lace Veils, Coiffures and Barbes.
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs.
Together with a fine
Selection of Chemises, Night Dresses and Drawers, Wedding Outfits, Infants' Outfits ready made and manufactured at short notice.
Dressmaking by experienced artists.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 477 Broadway, N. Y.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN MONDAY, Dec. 17,
an elegant assortment of
SILKS FOR EVENING AND STREET DRESSES,
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
received by last steamer.
ALSO,
WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR POPULAR STOCK.
At $1 per yard.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
are offering
REAL LACE SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, SETS AND BALL DRESSES,
at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
Broadway and 10th-st.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

FINE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE cloths and napkins, a good assortment at retail at extremely low prices. GRAHAM'S Linen Ware house, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., between Broadway and Cooper Institute.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FRENCH FANCY SKIRTS.

We have just received per *Scotia* another
IMPORTATION
of the above, consisting of the MOST ELEGANT AND RECHERCHE ASSORTMENT
OUT OF PARIS.
Among them are some beautiful
WHITE CASHMERE SKIRTS.
WHITE ALPACA SKIRTS.
BLACK CASHMERE AND ALPACAS,
Handsomely trimmed in the NEWEST AND MOST TASTEFUL STYLES.
WHITE MUSLIN SKIRTS,
PLAIN, TUCKED and EMBROIDERED, at prices that will astonish our lady customers. We can sell them at less than the material would cost here.
"THE JEROME SKIRT,"
The MOST STYLISH and ELEGANT ARTICLE of the kind in America, will be made in COLORS TO ORDER.
This Skirt, designed expressly for us
BY A LADY IN SOCIETY,
Is one of the FASHION SENSATIONS OF THE SEASON. SPECIMENS CONTINUALLY ON DISPLAY IN OUR SHOW WINDOW.
We have also JUST RECEIVED,
ANOTHER IMPORTATION OF OUR CELEBRATED
FRENCH COUTILLE AND EMBROIDERED CORSETS,
In LADIES and MISSES, all sizes.
SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORTERS, &c., &c., &c.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
TAPESTRY AND
EMBROIDERED
FINE TABLE-CLOTHS,
WITH NAPKINS TO MATCH,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & Co.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

AT KINZEY'S.
CLOSING SALE.
STORE TO LET.
STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.
3,000 DOZENS HANDKERCHIEFS.
MUST BE SOLD BY JAN. 1.
LADIES AND GENTS,
MISSES AND BOYS,
OF EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY.
LOT HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED, 20c.
LOT VERY FINE HEMSTITCHED, 20c.
LOT FINE NEEDLEWORK, 20c., 25c., 28c., 31c.
LOT FINE LACE-BORDERED, 25c.
LOT EXTRA NEEDLEWORK AND HEMSTITCHED, 50c.
LOT HEMSTITCHED AND TUCKED, 25c.
LOT FRENCH LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 69c.
LOT FRENCH EMBROIDERED, 63c., 75c., $1.
LOT TAPE BORDERED, 9c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c.
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS.
LOT COLORED BORDERED, 9c., 10c., 12½c.
LOT FAST COLORS, READY HEMMED, 12½c.
LOT ALL LINEN HEMMED, 25c., 28c., 31c.
LOT ALL-LINEN COLORED BORDERS, 34c., 37½c.
LOT WIDE BORDERS, VERY FINE, 25c.
LOT BOYS' FAST-COLORED BORDERS, 4c.
TO CLOSE
2,500 FINE LINEN SETS,
12½c. TO $1 50, WORTH JUST DOUBLE.
2,000 LADIES' FINE LINEN COLLARS, 4c., 5c.
VELVETS BELOW COST.
RIBBONS BELOW COST.
3,000 YARDS RICH PLAID RIBBONS, 12½c.
5,000 YARDS MEDALLIONS, WORTH 75c., FOR 25c.
SILK SCARFS AND TIES.
BROCHE SCARFS, HALF PRICE.
12,000 YARDS BUGLE GIMPS, 6c. YARD.
DRESS AND CLOAK ORNAMENTS.
CLOSING AT 25c. ON THE DOLLAR.
8,000 DOZENS
BUTTONS EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY.
REDUCED TO LESS THAN QUARTER PRICE.
FANCY AND HOLIDAY GOODS.
CHAINS, EAR-RINGS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, NECKLACES, BRACELETS, PORTEMONNAIES, POMADES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, BELT-BUCKLES, BREASTPINS, AND A VARIETY OF KNICK-KNACKS AT HALF-PRICE.
1,200 DOZEN GLOVES,
OF EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE, 6c. TO $1 50.
OUR DOLLAR EMPRESS KIDS REDUCED TO 56c.
750 DOZENS HOSIERY.
LOT CHILDREN'S HOSE, CLOSING 6c. UP.
LOT LADIES' HOSE, CLOSING 15c. UP.
LOT GENTS' HALF HOSE, CLOSING 12½c. UP.
WOOLEN GOODS CLOSING.
BREAKFAST-SHAWLS, SONTAGS, NUBIAS, HOODS, LEGGINGS, SCARFS, ARMLETS, &c., &c.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
PINS 3c. PAPER, NEEDLES 3c. AND 4c. PAPER, STAR BRAIDS 2c., MACHINE SILK 10c. SPOOL, HOOKS AND EYES 1c. CARD, HAIR NETS 5c., PORTE-MONNAIES 5c. AND 8c., &c., &c.
AUCTION LOT CLARK'S 200 YARD COTTON, 3c.
MUST BE SOLD BY JAN. 1.
50 CASES OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS REMAINING OVER FROM LAST SEASON, WILL BE CLOSED OUT WAY BELOW COST.
BALMORAL SKIRTS BELOW COST.
A LITTLE LOT OF DRESS GOODS CLOSING OUT.
GENTS' HEAVY WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 63c.
LOTS OF BARGAINS TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.
STORE OPEN FOR THE PRESENT UNTIL 9 P. M.
WM. KINZEY,
NOS. 221 AND 223 8TH-AV.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.
BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
COARSE BLANKETS, FINE BLANKETS,
WIDE BLANKETS, NARROW BLANKETS,
BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES,
QUALITY AND KIND.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.
AN IMMENSE STOCK.
From the AUCTION ROOM and MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Many of them much less than manufacturers' prices.
SPECIAL BARGAINS in BLANKETS, from the Large Auction Sale on Thursday last.
COLORED BLANKETS.
In all SIZES and WEIGHTS, suitable for either
A HORSE or FAMILY USE.
HORSE BLANKETS.
A large lot of READY MADE at $3 25 and $3 50 each.
Also, MEDIUM and FINE QUALITIES.
COMFORTABLES, BEDDING, MATTRESSES,
BEST PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS.
HUSK, STRAW, SEA GRASS, MOSS MATTRESSES and PILLOWS,
FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, &c.
QUILTS.
WHITE MARSEILLES, MANCHESTER and ALLENDALE SPREADS.
COLORED ALHAMBRA SPREADS, in all sizes.
FANCY GERMAN BED COVERLETS.
TOWELS, NAPKINS, TABLE DAMASK,
SHEETS, SHEETING, PILLOW CASES, &c.
TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
A fine assortment of PRINTED, EMBOSSED,
VICTORIA and EMBROIDERED TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
IRON FURNITURE.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS,
PIANO and STORE STOOLS.
In fact everything necessary for Institution, Hotel or Family use, either for Bed or Table.
ALL AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
All goods warranted as represented.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.,
opposite Earle's Hotel.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MERINO HOSIERY,
Purchased at Auction,
Will be offered on MONDAY, Dec. 17,
as follows:

Ladies' English Merino Under-Vests and Drawers, at 75c., hardly one-half the cost to import.

Ladies' Extra Heavy four-thread English Merino Under-Vests and Drawers at $1, sold very recently at $2 25.

Children's heavy Merino Drawers, at 56c. and 60c. per pair.

Misses' Stout Merino Hose, at 12½c., 15c., 18c. and 20c. per pair.

Also,
An extensive variety of Gents' Marino and Lamb's-Wool Undershirts and Drawers from Auction, 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' and importers' prices.

Also,
Ladies' fine Cloth Gloves, at 50c. per pair, sold recently at 87½c.

Ladies' extra fine Cloth Gloves, at 60c. per pair, sold recently at $1 12½.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

W. K. PEYTON, 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
is now offering
SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
to which
he invites attention
We have the largest stock of
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
at 25c. to 50c. per yard,
to be found in the City,
many of which are not over one-half the cost to import.

CORSETS,
A specialty,
at Mrs. GAYNOR'S New Store,
Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
SKIRTS, SKIRTS.
All the most fashionable French styles.
Also,
TRAIN ATTACHMENTS,
adapted to skirts of all sizes.
SILK QUILTED SKIRTS, &c.

N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at this upper store, No. 821 Broadway, corner 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

CLOAKS.

GREAT SELLING OFF
At half price. Only 15 days more.
VELVET CLOAKS at $50, worth $100.
Also, imported LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, Beaver Cloaks, Sacques and Basques, sold at prices in proportion at
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., by
ADOLPH NEW.
(The store to let.)

BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

Embroidered and Lace trimmed French Skirts, Linen and Cotton CHEMISES, NIGHT ROBES, PANTELETS, &c. Children's Trimmed and Quilted CLOAKS, Infant's CAPS, BONNETS, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

NO. 27 BOND-ST.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Just received. Imported from Paris. CLOAKS and BONNETS. Orders for Dresses and Cloaks promptly attended to. Mms. PARRAIN, PAUL & CO., Dress and Cloak Makers.

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—IT being near the close of the season, for fifteen days we will retail our large stock of cloths, cassimeres, beavers, &c., at wholesale prices. KEEFER, KNOX, ARMS & CO., No. 20 Murray-st., and No. 23 Park-place.

DRY GOODS

CLEARING
AT POPULAR PRICES,
OUR WHOLE STOCK.
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
PLAIN MERINOES, BLACK SILKS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDER-WEAR, &c.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES.

1,000 DOZEN
FRENCH NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS
FROM AUCTION,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Also, a full assortment of Real Laces, Needlework Goods, &c., for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

KID GLOVES.

DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
The most popular kid Glove in the City,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF COLORS FOR
LADIES, GENTS AND
CHILDREN.
N. B.—EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Watered, Plain and Broche Ribbons every width, shade and color. Prices still downward.
Line of the richest black Ribbons under price.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Another line of our celebrated Black Silk Bonnet Velvets at $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 and upward.
Colored Silk Velvets, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4 50, every shade.
Uncut materials, Corded Silks, Satins, &c., cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

From auction. Bargains in Kid Gloves.
One large lot of Ladies' Kid Gloves at 44c. per pair.
Examine our Dollar Kid Glove, warranted Goat Skin.
Our best Two Dollar Glove reduced to $1 60 per pair.
In Cashmere, Lined Silk and Lisle Gloves our stock is cheap.
Bargains in Hosiery. EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Willow, Ostrich and other Feathers.
Imported French Flowers new every day.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Bugle Fringes, Bugle Gimps, Bugle Ornaments, Bugle Sets, large stock, cheap. Every desirable shade in Trimming Silk Velvets, all widths; Trimming Buttons, an endless variety in this department.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Wax Dolls.
Work Boxes.
Holiday Presents.
Yankee Notion Department.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Bargains in Plain and Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, Bands, Collars, Sets, Cuffs, &c.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Velvet Hats, Bloomers and Bonnets. Also, Felt and Silk Goods, every shape and style at nearly half last month's prices.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

$10,000 worth fine French, German, Swiss, Bohemian, and Austrian
FANCY GOODS,
WAX DOLLS,
GAMES,
TOYS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FRENCH PERFUMERY,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
NOW OPENING
10 CASES FINE FRENCH EXTRACTS, POMADES,
SOAPS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.
ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, and exquisitely colored PHOTOGRAPHS, in elegant frames.
SUPERB PORCELAIN PAINTINGS.
ROGERS' POPULAR GROUPS.
WATER and OIL COLOR BOXES.
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
Also a magnificent assortment of
SWISS CARVED WARE,
SUCH AS

Book Racks,	Reading Desks,	Inkstands,
Brackets,	Glove Boxes,	Thermometers,
Easels,	Cigar Boxes,	Frames, &c.

The whole forming one of the choicest Holiday Exhibitions of elegant and tasteful *objets d'art* ever offered in this City.
SCHAUS' ART EMPORIUM,
No. 749 Broadway.

THE J. L. HARLEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Manufacturers of
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
Comprising
TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, GOBLETS,
SALVERS, TABLE AND WINE CASTERS,
ICE PITCHERS,
CARD AND CAKE BASKETS,
BUTTER DISHES, &c., &c.
Also,
KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS,
All of the best description and workmanship.
SALESROOMS NO. 74 MAIDEN LANE.
GOODS SOLD AT RETAIL UNTIL JANUARY 1.

NO. 122 6TH-AV.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
DOLLS, DOLLS,
the greatest variety in the City.

Fine wax dolls for 18c. to $5; also China, indestructible rubber and Parian marble doll heads equally low; ladies' work boxes 50c. and upward; games for children and fine fancy goods cheap.

Also good umbrellas for $1 and upward, fine silk, alpaca and gingham umbrellas and parasols of our own manufacture, very cheap.

Call and examine for yourself at
E. H. MILLINGTON'S,
No. 122 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MUSICAL BOXES
of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $2,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

BUY THE CURIOUS AND AMUSING TOY,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
CURROCOMICO.
No. 206 Broadway.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
of every description, Work-boxes, Portfolios, Albums, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Glove-boxes, &c., &c., at
H. M. FAIRCHILD'S Bazaar,
No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—Morocco and Russian Leather Traveling, Toilet and Shopping Bags, Dressing-cases, Children's Doll Trunks, &c., &c. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, cor. Broadway and Wall-st. and No. 700 Broadway.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

FURS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
FURS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
MUFFS, CAPES, COLLARS,
In Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c.
Also,
FUR-TRIMMED GLOVES, HOODS, &c.,
At very popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

We offer at retail, for the next thirty days, our large and desirable stock of ladies' and gents' fancy furs and robes, at wholesale prices.

The only place in New-York City where you can buy Gay's Excelsior Fur Cuff Muffs.
KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & CO.,
DEC. 14, 1866. No. 25 Park-place, New-York.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

MILLINERY.

LADIES MANTILLA VELVET AND VELVET BONNETS.—Velvet $12 a yard, worth $20. Children's Hats and Bonnets for Holiday Gifts. Furs, warranted, half price. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

MRS. NEWBERRY'S FRENCH DRESS-making and millinery establishment, No. 927 Broadway, first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR RESPECTABLE, smart, well-recommended girls, Protestants and others, of all nations; employers in want of such, please notice; private families, hotels, and first-class boarding-houses can be well supplied by applying at the Select Employment Agency, No. 146 Tenth-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second house from A. T. Stewart's. Steady situations for the Winter more of an object than high wages; no charge until supplied.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman as chambermaid or seamstress, but general housework preferred in a small family; City reference given. Call or address Mrs. HOLDEN, No. 85 West 26th.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOMAN, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 126 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN a situation as cook and assist in the washing; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 126 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands French, English and American cooking; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; is a good sewer; City reference. Call at No. 411 6th-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A PROTESTANT, a situation in an American family to do general housework. Call at No. 118 Forsyth-st., near Broome.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress, who fully understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook; good City reference. Apply at No. 81 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, widow, to take in washing or to go out washing the two first days of the week; good City reference. Call at No. 169 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist in washing; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 116 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a lady well qualified; if required will teach English to young children; has no objections to the country. Address or call at No. 287 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress for a young Protestant woman, just arrived; she has good recommendations. Apply at No. 109 Perry-st., City.

FREE OFFICE TO LADIES.—AT MRS WHITFIELD'S, No. 215 6th-av., near 14th-st., may be obtained cooks and general house-workers; also, colored and German help, free of charge. Orders promptly attended to.

PLAIN SEWING DONE ON GROVER & Baker's machine. Call at No. 275 6th-st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st.

DRESSES MADE IN EIGHT HOURS. No. 20 6th-av., near Amity-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN OR in any other position in car, livery or boarding stables, by an American man; 20 years' experience and 5 years' reference from last employer; moderate wages for the Winter. Call on or address CHARLES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable man of long experience; understands the business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver; has good City references; would go in the country if required. Address J. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a Protestant young man who understands his business; will make himself generally useful, in City or country; good City references. Address T. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business; also understands milking and taking care of cattle; would make himself generally useful; best country references. Address DAN CASEY, Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; is a first-class servant and has good reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at the Protestant Agency, No. 126 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as farmer or gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; wages moderate for the Winter; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who thoroughly understands his business in greenhouse, flowers, grapery, &c.; best of reference from his last employer. Address A. C. K., Box 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY ARRIVED from the old country, a situation in the City or country to take care of horses; can milk also. Address J. L., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City reference from his last place. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY experienced in the manufacture of Jellies, Preserves, Syrups, &c., to come to Philadelphia, where a steady situation is offered in an establishment to a reliable person; none but men of the best experience and ability need apply. Address L. & F., Box No. 1,818 Philadelphia Post-office, stating qualifications, references, age and amount of salary required.

WANTED—A MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL about the house, milk the cows and tend to the garden; he must understand gardening and the care of trees and flowers. To a competent person, steady employment, Summer and Winter, and good wages will be given; also his expenses paid West. Address E. SMITH, Forester, Samilac County, Mich.

WANTED—A YOUNG PERSON ACCUSTOMED to making up florist flowers; to a person of experience a good chance is offered. Address R. S. T., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER—ONE WHO perfectly understands cooking and the charge of a house, and who can bring the highest references as to character. Apply in the morning, at 47 Lafayette-place.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States, to sell THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, a new work, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, the great Historian. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, and ready for subscribers. The author, the theme, and the elegant style in which it is issued, combine to render it one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. Exclusive territory may be secured by addressing
B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.
F. S. WINSTON, President.
Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.
$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH,

which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the
INSTALMENT FEATURE,
Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, } Secretaries.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Money deposited now, bears interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,558,158 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

THE NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK will open for business THIS DAY, Dec. 17, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Deposits will be received from 10 to 3 daily; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDK. L. VULTE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
3D-AV., CORNER OF 25TH-ST.

INTEREST ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, at the rate of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, commencing Jan. 1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LARGE SALE OF HORSES AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., there will be sold at auction at the stables of the Bowery, Houston-st. and Avenue C line of stages, in 12th and 13th sts., east of Avenue C, New-York City, 130 horses. This affords a rare opportunity to railroad and stagemen, farmers, grocers, cartmen and others, to purchase good horses at low prices. To give all an equal chance, each horse will be sold singly for cash down.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES.

100 SLEIGHS FOR SALE. 1,000 STRAPS SLEIGH-BELLS. C. WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, No. 639 Broadway, near Bleecker-street.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Jan. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin..........$135 | Second cabin..........$80
RATES AFTER 1ST JANUARY, 1867.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely

ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA..........Dec. 19
PALMYRA..........Jan. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA sails..........SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
CALEDONIA sails..........SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
COLUMBIA sails..........SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 29.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Dec. 22
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 26
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Dec. 29
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 2
CITY OF CORK	SATURDAY	Jan. 5

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE	SATURDAY, Dec. 22
HELVITIA, Capt. THOMPSON	SATURDAY, Dec. 29
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE	SATURDAY, Jan. 5
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS	SATURDAY, Jan. 12

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 76 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 22.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 29.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Dec. 31 | MONDAY..........Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.,
The elegant side-wheel steamships

EAGLE	GREENE	THURSDAY, Dec. 20
MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	THURSDAY, Jan. 3
EAGLE	GREENE	THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA	BARTON	THURSDAY, Jan. 17

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

THE ELEGANT SCREW-STEAMER MERRIMAC,

Capt. VAN SICE, will sail for HAVANA SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Dec. 29.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo per bark TWILIGHT, from Liverpool, will please call at the office of the undersigned without delay and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters, No. 64 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

DEC. 31.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Jan. 10, to follow, steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. C. F. W. BEHM.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on FRIDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Regular United States Mail Line. The A 1 elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina Railroad. Bills of lading signed on the vessel.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY —THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 20.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 27.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., for above ports.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Norfolk only.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs.)

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every WEDNESDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. | H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM NOV. 1, 1866. Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—SO far superior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF N. JERSEY.

Desirable property for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at Bergen Point, Elizabeth, Mulford, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Boundbrook and Somerville; eligible building sites, elegant country residences, good tillable farms with fine buildings, and valuable mill property.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUATED on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

FARM FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED in the upper part of the town of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, about three miles from depot at New-Rochelle, and two and a-half from depot at Tuckahoe; contains about 110 acres, on a high and healthy ridge, and can be advantageously divided into several parcels, having some of the finest building sites between New-Rochelle and White Plains; an Episcopal Church within a few minutes' walk, and a Methodist about a mile. Title indisputable. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSEPH B. ALLEE, No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

FARM OF 210 ACRES FOR SALE—ON Staten Island, within an hour of the City, with water and rail communication to the door. The farm is stocked with choice fruit, excellent outbuildings, with two cottages, and the homestead located in a beautiful grove. For a dairy farm, market gardener, or stock-raising, no location offers greater advantages. Price, $26,000, of which $15,000 can remain on mortgage if desired. Sold to close an estate. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED country seat and City residence, on the outer end of New-York Island, with 400 feet of Hudson River front, for sale, with immediate possession. Price $75,000—$40,000 to remain on bond and mortgage for four years, and balance will be taken in a good stock of ready-made clothing, at wholesale prices. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FIRST-class brown-stone high-stoop house, situated between 5th and Madison avs., fitted with every improvement and with perpetual right to side lights; will be sold with or without the furniture, and possession given in February if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

120,000 ACRES OF FINE TIMBER and prairie lands in Wisconsin and Iowa for sale or exchange for farms, country seats, dry goods or other merchandise. Houses and lots, farms and country seats in all localities for sale. JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

20,000 ACRES OF FINE TIMBER and prairie lands in Wisconsin and Iowa for sale or exchange for farms, country seats, dry goods or other merchandise. Houses and lots, farms and country seats in all localities for sale. JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., near Madison-square, and one of the most desirable situations in town. House thoroughly well-built for and only occupied by the owner, and is in order for immediate occupation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—547 BUILDING LOTS, WELL SITUATED in the Eighteenth Ward, City of Brooklyn, on Evergreen, Central and Flushing avs.; also, George, Forrest, White, Cook and Varet sts.; inducements offered to purchasers of large parcels; will be sold low to to close an estate. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT on 12th-st., near Broadway; three-story brick house on 22d-st., near 4th-av.; brown-stone house on 42d-st., near Broadway; an office in Pine-st. By VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

PINE-ST. STORE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The five-story store No. 96 Pine-st., 72 feet from South-st.; the store has a rear on Depeyster-st.; possession on the first of May next. Apply to R. SPEIR, No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, 196 ACRES, IN NEW-Jersey, 21 miles from New-York; healthy locality; good buildings, orchard, &c. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FULL LOT, 25X100, ON EAST side of Greene-st., 100 feet below Grand, with possession if desired. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st., between 6 and 8 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET—A PART OF THE FIRST FLOOR AND cellars of the premises No. 37 Dey-st., now occupied by T. A. Bennett & Co., Agents for Massey, Collins & Co., Philadelphia ale and porter. Only parties engaged in a business calculated to benefit their line of goods need apply.

TO RENT—FOR WINTER OR LONGER, FURnished, on Madison-av., two splendid houses, extra wide; Stuyvesant-square an elegant establishment; also one on 23d, 30th, Stuyvesant, 39th and 40th sts., at moderate rates. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR TEN YEARS, FOR BUSINESS purposes, a four-story house in University-place, near 12th-st.; lot 32x110; house 32x75 on first floor; well adapted for light and elegant show-rooms. By VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND FURNITURE, NO. 63 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights; in complete order in every respect; possession immediate. Apply to, or address, THEODORE F. VAIL, No. 36 Park-place, New-York.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST BROWN-STONE houses up town, in 60th-st., almost 21x50; four stories. Apply at No. 418 2d-av. for permit.

A PART OF THE HOUSE, NO. 187 Bleecker-st., nine rooms nicely furnished, to let and furniture for sale; possession immediately. Rare chance.

TO LEASE ON A GROUND RENT FOR twenty years, a large lot on Union-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—DESKROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8 FIRST floor No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC DESIRES A furnished room, with or without board, in this City or vicinity, in exchange for lessons upon the piano and in vocal music; first-class City references given and required. Address MUSICUS, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM IN front, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to French Professor PARRAIN, No. 27 Bond-st. References given and required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

FRENCH BOARD AND FRENCH LESSONS, at No. 107 West 12th-st., in a French family. Several nicely furnished parlor rooms and hall bedrooms to-let, with first-class board, at moderate prices.

PLEASANT ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.; dinner at six.

LARGE, NEW AND HANDSOMELY furnished room with ample closets, at No. 34 Bond-st., with private table.

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FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, without board, at No. 256 West 12th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITH board, at No. 128 East 16th-st. References required.

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COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

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A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies, and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family, or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

A LADY WOULD TAKE ENTIRE charge of a few children; best references given. Address Mrs. M. E., Jersey City.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN ENGLISH [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........W. STUART
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX MARETZEK..........Director
TO-NIGHT—ZAMPA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock,
First night of Herold's celebrated comic Opera,
ZAMPA;
or, THE MARBLE BRIDE.
A CARD.

Mr. STUART takes pleasure in announcing the production of Herold's brilliant and romantic opera, ZAMPA; OR, THE MARBLE BRIDE, ON MONDAY EVENING, Which will be produced in superior style, with entirely new dresses and appointments, increased chorus, ballet, &c., and an unusually fine cast, comprising SENORA C. POCH, MME. NATALI TESTA, SIG. MAZZOLENI, SIG. TESTA, SIG. GIORGIO RONCONI, SIG. BELLINI;

The two last-named artists having accepted the small parts (musically considered) of Dandolo and Capuzzi through a desire to promote the effectiveness of the representation.

The version of ZAMPA now introduced here for the first time is that of the distinguished Maestro, C. MARIANI, who while retaining the beautiful music of the illustrious Herold, has skilfully transferred the tedious prose dialogue of the original into melodious recitative, thereby securing for this delightful work a deserved prominent position in the repertoire of the ITALIAN GRAND OPERA.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7¼ o'clock,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his great role of
HAMLET,
supported by
Mme. METHUA SCHELLER, Miss IDA VERNON,
Mr. BARTON HILL, Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
RUY BLAS,
(First time this season,)
and
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Hour, 12½ o'clock.
Seats may now be secured for all these nights and for the matinee from 8 to 4 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17.
LAST WEEK..........LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK..........LAST WEEK
OF THE
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
AS EDGAR OF RAVENSWOOD.

In which character he has confirmed the most favorable impression made on his opening night at this Theatre.

MISS ROSE EYTINGE
MISS ROSE EYTINGE
again appearing in the beautiful character of LUCY ASHTON, THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR, in the romantic dramatization mainly attributable to Charles Dickens, Esq., entitled,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
from Sir Walter Scott's popular Waverley romance.
The production throughout complete in point of cast, costumes, scenery and effect.
FRIDAY NIGHT—THE LADY OF LYONS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
THE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
To matinee 50 cents to all parts of the theatre. Children 25 cents.
In elaborate preparation,
THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN.

GRAND CLASSIC, SACRED AND POPULAR CONCERT

AT STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1866.
Combination of the
CECILIAN CHOIR, (Dr. H. S. CUTLER, Choir Master,)
And THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
First appearance since his return from Europe of the
CELEBRATED BOY SOPRANO,
MASTER RICHARD COKER.
Supported by the following brilliant array of talent:
Master TOEDT, Mr. W. I. HILL, Master BOURNE, Master GRANDIN, Mr. L. P. THATCHER, Master SOMERS,

Mr. A. H. Pease, Mr. G. W. Colby, Mr. W. A. M. Diller,	Pianists.	Mr. Theo. Thomas, Mr. G. W. Morgan, Mr. H. S. Cutler,	Conductors.

Chorus of 100 men and boys and full orchestra.
The programme for the evening will contain
Scenes and Choruses from Samson and Elijah,
English Glees and Madrigals,
The Soldiers' Chorus from Faust,
The Flag of Our Union, by Wallace,
and a number of choice selections for
PIANO, ORGAN AND ORCHESTRA.
The prices of admission will remain as usual.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Rullman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's music-store, No. 547 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

RESERVED SEATS

For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

MME. MONTANIA'S

SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

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HAINES BROTHERS

NEW IRON-FRAME OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

with entire wooden bridges—a construction peculiar to ourselves, producing a very superior tone, and of wonderful power.

For sale at their extensive

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

corner 21st-st. and 2d-av. All those wanting a really good piano at a moderate price are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness, brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS

Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights,*) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 22, 1865.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE,
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you.* In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.

Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.

WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

DECKER & CO.

NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term

EMERSON'S PIANOS.

Great reduction in prices. Unsurpassed for tone, finish, good workmanship and durability. Warranted for five years. Pianos to rent.
C. A. MUNGER, No. 626 Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, BUT little used, in first-rate order, will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Address C. O. P., Station E, New-York.

PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, at the manufactory Nos. 1[illegible] and 1[illegible] East [illegible] T. P. CUMMINGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is respectfully notified, that in consequence of the limited period of Mr. Lester Wallack's engagement, and production of other novelties, Goldsmith's great Comedy entitled

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
will be presented for the last time this season, on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 17,
with beautiful and appropriate scenery, costumes, appointments, and the fine
STANDARD CAST OF THE THEATRE,
including Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, GEORGE HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, B. T. RINGGOLD, J. C. WILLIAMSON, GEO. BROWNE, LEONARD, POPE, GRAHAM, CASHIN, WARD, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. VERNON, Miss F. GREEN, &c.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 18,
Mrs. Inchbald's exquisite Comedy,
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,
for the last time. Concluding with the laughable farce entitled
DEAF AS A POST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 19,
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will appear for the first time in an entirely new and original character, in a new Comic Drama, produced for the first time in America, entitled

"OURS!"

written by T. W. ROBERTSON and ARTEMUS WARD, Esqs., and presented with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS AND NOVEL AND PICTURESQUE EFFECTS.
Box-office open from 8 till 4 daily.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,

DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST,
who will introduce, among other Wonders and Miracles,
THE HEAD IN THE AIR.

Mr. A. SEDGWICK will perform on the English concertina. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale in advance at the Hall from 10 till 4 o'clock. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Doors open at 1½. The Chickering Piano is used at these performances. MULTUM IN PARVO very soon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
OF THE
GREAT SPECTACULAR PLAY,
THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 1866,
ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE
OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
NEW DANCES, NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c., &c.
SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
SIXTEENTH MATINEE.
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON,
GRAND DAY-PERFORMANCE.
Performances commence for Matinee, 1 o'clock,
Curtain rises at night at 7¾ o'clock.

RISTORI—FRENCH THEATRE.

Director..........J. GRAU
ADELAIDE RISTORI,
on her return from Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia will make her rentree on
FRIDAY, DEC. 28,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
before her departure for Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SIX NIGHTS will be opened on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at the RISTORI TICKET OFFICE, No. 652 Broadway, under the superintendence of the Ristori Administration, having no connection with any other ticket office in that establishment.

Particulars in future advertisements.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—NADDIE.

NEW OPERA NEXT TUESDAY.
LA DAME BLANCHE,
by Boildieu, with new scenery, costumes, &c.
Mlle. NADDIE AND OTHER ARTISTS.
Seats to be had at theatre, No. 701 and 112 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 955 BROADWAY.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,

IN AID OF THE

HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,

IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY.

The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.

The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON CONCERTS AND SKATING AT THE 5TH-AV. SKATING PARK!!!

A. MACMILLAN, Manager,
announces that, weather permitting, there will be a
GRAND CONCERT BY
DODWORTH'S FULL BAND,
Forty pieces, HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Leader, at the 5TH-AV. SKATING PARK, 58th to 59th st., on TUESDAY, the 18th inst.
Programme will be advertised in Tuesday's papers.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 BROADWAY.

MOST NOVEL BILL YET. MUSIC AND MIRTH NIGHTLY	O N L Y L E O N	Popularly known as the standard troupe of this City. The elegant hall is nightly filled with fashionable admirers. Their talented company enables them to produce a succession of novelties hitherto unattempted.	O N L Y L E O N	CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK, HOTEL D'AFRIQUE, SCHMITT MIT A Y, SHE LOOKS SO SWEET.

WINTER GARDEN.

GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
RUY BLAS (First Time)
and
PETRUCHIO,
in
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO,
on
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19,
HOUR, 12½.
Terminating in time to enable visitors from Staten Island and the towns on the Hudson River, Harlem, New-Haven and other railroads to reach home in seasonable time.
Secure your seats.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

LECTURE
BY
JOHN G. SAXE, Esq.,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING,
Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT:
POETRY AND POETS,
With Recitations from His own Poems.
Admission 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; and at the Branch Office, No. 59 Liberty-st.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

Continued success of the great Scottish Vocalist,
MR. D. KENNEDY,
Who will give one more, and positively the last of his
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock.
Assisted by Miss LUCY KENNEDY, at the Piano.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

SEVERINI AND PEASE'S

THIRD MORNING CONCERT, AT
Steinway's Rooms, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

NOTICE TO MANAGERS.

Mr. H. PALMER hereby respectfully notifies managers, stars, &c., that he has associated himself with Mr. J. H. SELWYN to arrange for the production of all plays written by Dion Boucicault, Esq., including "Long Strike," "Flying Scud," "Hunted Down, or The Two Lives of Mary Leigh," &c., &c.; and all persons producing said plays without due permission will render themselves liable to an action at law.

All communications respecting the above may be addressed to JOHN H. SELWYN, Stage Director, Wallack's Theatre.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 761 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

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French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

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Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

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DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3.
GEO. C. SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

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MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address
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A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 280 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

AMUSEMENTS.

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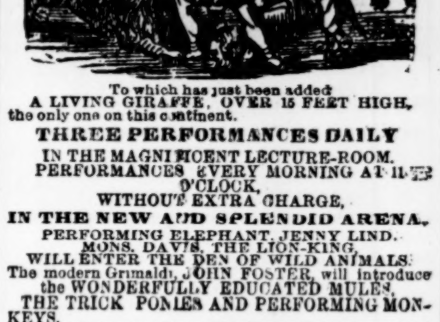
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
ANOTHER WEEK OF UNAPPROACHABLE NOVELTY.
CITIZENS AND STRANGERS
may here obtain more
REFINED AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENT
FOR ONLY 30 CENTS
than can be had elsewhere for five dollars.
A MUSEUM FILLED WITH WONDERS.
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 528 lbs.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Historical Relics, and over 250,000 other Curiosities. To which has just been added the most REMARKABLE LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENON ever exhibited in this country—

A LEOPARD CHILD
from the wilds of Africa—possessing far more extraordinary traits than the famous "WHAT IS IT?"

This marvelous specimen was discovered nearly two years ago, by a party of European Scientific Explorers of the African Deserts. It was conveyed to England, from whence it was exported expressly for exhibition at this Museum.

AN EXTENSIVE MENAGERIE,
which is on exhibition at all hours, containing the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.



To which has just been added
A LIVING GIRAFFE, OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
the only one on this continent.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
IN THE MAGNIFICENT LECTURE-ROOM.
PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA.
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES.
THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
EVENING AT 7½.
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA.
Previous to which will be presented the amusing Fairy Spectacular Extravaganza of
KABRI, OR THE WOODEN SHOE-MAKER,
in the course of which
A GRAND WOODEN-SHOE DANCE
will be executed by Miss Shell and Corps de Ballet.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
The laughable piece of
DYING FOR LOVE,
and the extravaganza of
KABRI; OR, THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER.

Messrs. M. Levick, H. G. Clarke, G. Brookes, G. Mitchell, H. D. Guion, J. W. Norris, Daly, Milton, Atkins, Tyson, Chapman, Wesley, White, Mrs. J. J. Pryor, Miss Adele Clarke, Mrs. France, Mrs. Brookes, Mrs. Massen, Misses Fenton, Livingston, Marks, &c., will appear.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES

is now open at the
STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
ADMISSION FREE.

"Save the boy; he's worth the saving, sireless, a omeless, friendless now."

CHARITY QUARTETTE CONCERT,

in behalf of the
NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE,
NO. 128 FULTON-ST.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 17,
At 8 o'clock, at the MIDDLE CHURCH, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, near Broadway.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the book-stores, music-stores and the hotels.

GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR

AND

PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,

IN AID OF THE
HOME AND SCHOOL
FOR THE
MAINTENANCE AND EDUCATION
OF THE
DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

OFFICE, No. 616 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

At the earnest solicitation of many prominent citizens, and to meet the pressing demands made upon us, and to afford all an opportunity who desire to assist in furthering the beneficial object for which this enterprise is conducted, we have, with the approbation of the officers and managers of the home, concluded to continue the sale of tickets beyond the 200,000. The number and value of the presents will be increased in exact proportion to the whole number of tickets sold, thus guaranteeing to every ticket holder an equal chance, as in the original schedule.

THOMAS & CO.
DEC. 15, 1866.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, the officers and managers of the Home have consented to assume the responsibility of the custody of the funds received by us. All money, as soon as received, is deposited in the Eighth National Bank; and all payments for articles purchased, or other expenses, are made out of the funds so deposited, by check of N. H. Davis, agent of the institution, indorsed by us. A committee, consisting of three gentlemen of the Ladies' Advisory Committee, purchase all the articles to be presented, and a committee composed of Maj.-Gen. Van Vliet, Quartermaster-General of the Department of New-York; Maj.-Gen. Barlow, Secretary of State; Andrew Warner, Esq., Secretary of the Bank for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; Wm. Orton, President of the American Telegraph Company, and John H. White, Esq., Counselor-at-law, will have the direction of the manner of distribution.

THOMAS & CO.,
Managing Directors,
No. 616 Broadway.

In view of presenting something worthy of the successful leader of our armies, Leutze's fine portrait, life size, of General Grant in his tent, for which the General personally sat—valued at $1,200—will be one of the prizes. It is now on view in the office for the sale of tickets, No. 616 Broadway.

The above cards are published with our approval.
Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. JOHN S. VOORHEES, Treasurer.

The Fair opened on the 10th of DECEMBER, and will continue two weeks, at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, New-York.

TO BE CONCLUDED BY THE
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
TO BE HELD AT
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, under the musical direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

$100,000 IN PRESENTS

in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH
AND
200,000 PRESENTS, BEING ONE TO EACH TICKET HOLDER.
LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1	Present in United States Greenbacks	$10,000
1	Splendid Country Residence in Westchester Co., near New-York City	12,000
1	Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E.	4,000
1	House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1	House and Lot in Brooklyn, N. Y.	3,000
1	Carriage, Horses and Harness, (Complete)	2,500
1	Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
3	Lots in Harlem, City of New-York, $1,500 each	4,500
1	Set of Diamonds (Ring, Ear-Rings, and Pin)	1,000
1	Paid up policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1	"Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1	Oil Painting of Gen. U. S. Grant	250
15	Gents fine Gold Lever Watches, at $200	3,000
15	Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $125	1,875
1	Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing Machine	150
20	Silver plated Tea Setts, at $75	1,500
100	Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1000	Copies (2 Vols. each) being a complete Illustrated History of the War, by Mrs. Ann Stephens	7,000
250	Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, at $6	1,500
500	Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, at $5	2,500
1000	Call Bells and plated Fruit Knives, at $3	3,000
	The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.: Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents Fur Collars and Gloves, &c., amounting to	24,225
	Making in the Aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at	$100,000

THEODORE THOMAS, ESQ.,

the talented Musical Director, promises a most delightful treat in the Orchestral and Vocal Exercises for the occasion, no less than forty performers being already engaged, and nothing will be spared to make this the finest Musical Festival ever given in the United States.

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

The tickets will be supplied to all Booksellers, Druggists, Music Dealers, Hotel Keepers, &c., where they can be obtained at $1 each, or in quantities at the Club Rates. Subscription lists are now ready for Soldiers and others, (male and female) who sympathize with our object to obtain orders for the tickets. Circulars, giving full directions, and terms to Agents, will be mailed on receipt of stamp for postage.

Orders may be sent direct to us inclosing the money, from $1 to $25 in a registered letter at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50	40 tickets to one address	$26 25
10 tickets to one address	9 00	50 tickets to one address	35 00
20 tickets to one address	17 50	60 tickets to one address	43 00
30 tickets to one address		100 tickets to one address	85 00

Address all orders and communications to
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, | No. 616 Broadway,
Or to | New-York.
N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by the Empire Sewing-Machine Company, of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

Editors are invited to notice this Charitable Fair and Festival, and to lend such aid as their sympathy and benevolence suggest.

THOMAS & CO.,
Managing Directors.

THE LADIES' FAIR IN AID OF THE French Church du St. Esprit, recently held at Dodworth Hall,) will be reopened in the Lecture-room of the Church edifice, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7 o'clock, and continue for one week. Admission 10 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
ON TUESDAY, Dec. 18, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
By general request, and positively for the last time,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
with its inimitably great cast.
THURSDAY, DEC. 20, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
First and only time of Herold's beautiful opera
ZAMPA; OR, THE MARBLE BRIDE,
with an unusually strong and complete cast.
Reserved Seats and Tickets may now be had in Brooklyn, at the Box Office of the Academy, and in New-York at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
will be presented for the first time in America, the great
PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE,
translated from the French, in five acts, by Mr. L. B. Deneux, entitled
CENDRILLON,
now enjoying an unprecedented run at the Theatre du Chatelet, and which will be produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
INTRICATE AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
by Messrs. J. Denham and Geo. Roundy.
New and appropriate music, by Henry Tissington.
Elegant properties by J. Lundy and E. Yeamans.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
under the direction of
SIGNOR N. GROSSI,
and the following
POWERFUL CAST:

Prince Charming	Miss S. Cole
Cendrillon	Mrs. W. Gomersal
Urania de la Houspignolle	Mrs. M. Wilkins
Javotte	Miss Blanche Chapman
Madelon	Miss Alicia Mandeville
Luciola, Fairy of the Glow-worms	Miss S. A. Hinckley
Oculi	Miss Annie Yeamans
President of Cupid's Court	Mrs. H. Bland
Aurora	Miss Rosa St. Clair
Queen of the Sun	Miss Ada Devere
Queen of the Night	Miss Annie Kreuger
King Hurlyburly XIX	Mr. Mark Smith
Mons. de la Pinchonniere	Mr. Lewis Baker
Jolicoco, Prime Minister	Mr. W. Gomersal
Riquiqui	Mr. F. Percy
Farhulas	Mr. H. Bland
Maclon	Mr. F. Chapman
Usher	Mr. C. Newton
Marteau	Mr. F. Williams

THE FIVE SENSES,
Misses Betty Pierce, Josie Smith, Lena Francis, Carrie Brown, Jennie Costello.
PRINCESSES OF THE ISLE OF FLOWERS,
Misses Louden, Diem, Sagrino and Stanley.
PRINCESSES OF THE BUTTERFLY ISLES,
Misses Mary Stacey, Susy Brown, Belle Bogart and Miss Charles.
PRINCESSES OF THE CRYSTAL GROTTOES,
Misses Nettie Burke, Josie Steele, Carrie Brown and Lena Francis.
PRINCESSES OF VOLCANIC ISLES,
Misses Fitch, Henning, Shinn and Wrightman.
Officers of the Court, Huzzars, Amazons, Diamontines, Lords, Ladies, Peasants, Fire-Demons, Glow-Worms, The Court of Cupid, &c., by the Corps de Ballet and a host of auxiliaries.
For synopsis of scenery and incidents see bills of the day.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 1 o'clock.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........J. W. LINGARD
The last sensation of
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
by Augustin Daly, Esq.
New Scenery and Appointments,
THE MIDDY ASHORE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

THE T. P. COOKE PRIZE DRAMA,
TRUE TO THE CORE, OR FLASH OF FIRE.
Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. G. L. FOX, COMPANY.
Comic Pantomime, LES DEUX FUGITIFS.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. C. K. FOX.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.

THIRD MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT,
DEC. 17, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Second appearance of the great Pianist,
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI,
together with
Miss FANNIE B. GOODWIN, Soprano,
Mr. W. C. CAMPBELL, Basso,
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist, and
Mr. THOMAS' CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
NOVELTY! NOVELTY!
NEW FEATURES!
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!
First week of
MR. JAMES MELVILLE,
THE DARING HURDLE-RIDER.
First week of the celebrated
AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
who will appear in their elegant and
CLASSIC GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.
First week of
MASTER FRANK MELVILLE,
THE BOY SOMERSET-RIDER.
THE PEERLESS EQUESTRIENNE,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
in her brilliant and unapproachable
GRAND SCENE EQUESTRE!
MR. JAMES E. COOKE,
in a dashing and novel act upon
FOUR RAMPANT BAREBACK STEEDS.
GRAND ACROBATIC CONTEST
BY THE ENTIRE GYMNASTIC CORPS.
ALL THE ARTISTS
attached to the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE,
together with the finest of the
HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
in the extensive stables of the establishment, will be brought forward in the course of the
SUPERB ARENIC SCENES
constituting each entertainment. To conclude with a
COMIC BALLET PANTOMIME.
THREE PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

Fifth-Avenue Opera House, Adjoining Fifth-Av. Hotel.
THE MAN IN BLACK!
TWO POMPEYS, MANLY ART, NEW TABLEAUX,
GREAT EXPECTATIONS. The Great QUARTETTE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ P. M.
ALSO ON CHRISTMAS-DAY.

GRAND FAIR

AND
FESTIVAL, WITH PROMENADE CONCERT,
EVERY EVENING till Dec. 22,
in the spacious hall of
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.
Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between Lexington and 3d avs.
Music furnished by the celebrated orchestra of Theodore Thomas.
Dramatic performances every evening by several amateur companies.
Twenty tables attended by 150 ladies. Excellently furnished refreshment saloon. Unusually large and splendid array of articles precious, useful and ornamental, especially suitable for the holidays.
Variety of amusements especially for children between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.
Doors open from 3 till 10½ P. M.
CHILDREN NOT ADMITTED AFTER 8 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents.
Proceeds to aid in paying for the nearly completed enlargement, heating by steam and decorating of the Church.
The Messrs. Steinway & Sons have kindly lent one of their celebrated grand pianos.

ORATORIO.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will give their Fifteenth Annual performance of Handel's Grand Oratorio of the
MESSIAH,
on CHRISTMAS EVENING, Dec. 25, at Steinway Hall, 14th-st., with organ, orchestra, and a large and effective chorus, assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Soprano..........Miss MARIA BRAINERD.
Tenor..........Mr. GEO. SIMPSON.
Alto..........Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS.
Bass..........Mr. J. R. THOMAS.
Tickets $1 each. For sale at the principal music-stores and hotels; also at the piano warerooms of Messrs. T. S. Berry, No. 593 Broadway; Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st., and at the stationery-store of J. Leach, No. 86 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 17, rehearsals will be held in the Church of the Puritans, corner Union-square and 15th-st. Every member expected to be present for "Messiah" rehearsals.

REMEMBER THE ORPHANS OF OUR COUNTRY'S BRAVE DEFENDERS.

The Fair of the Home for the children of our soldiers and sailors is now open at the Union General Rooms, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.

The children of the Institution will be present every evening during the week, and also on Christmas Eve, when a Christmas tree will be raised for their benefit. Miller's Bronze Portraits of LINCOLN and GRANT on exhibition and for sale. Admission 25 cents.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS.

FOR THE OPERA AND THEATRES
Can always be had at the Theatre Ticket Office, Reading-room, Fifth-av. Hotel.

GEO. W. MORGAN, ORGANIST OF Grace Church, has the honor to announce his Annual Concert, at STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion he will be assisted by upward of twenty eminent artists and a portion of the celebrated Cæcilian Choir, under direction of Dr. Cutler. Tickets, $1; for sale at the music and bookstores and ticket agencies. Reserved seats, 50c. extra; may be secured at Steinway's, where, also, holders of admission cards can have them exchanged for coupon tickets securing seats.

CENDRILLON AND BLACK CROOK—French ballet dancers pictures, colored exactly as they appear, 35 cents each; three for $1; 50 different kinds, sent by mail. W. C. WEMYSS, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE,
Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.
For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway, now open. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION—Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen. Lessons every day. All dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six lessons.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOLIDAYS.

Preparations for the Purchases of Presents—Two Branches of Trade Considered—Dry Goods and Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

The fathers and mothers of the land had up to yesterday congratulated themselves that as yet no snow had fallen, no slush had nastied the streets, no mud had plastered the pavements, and in addition a whole nation of shopkeepers had found daily cause for thankfulness in the magnificent "shopping opportunities" afforded their patrons by the superb weather with which, until now, we have been blessed. Until the present storm the season has been characterized by all the more robust and vigorous elements of a New-England season, without the subtler, keener and more disagreeable portions that make those seasons so peculiarly unpleasant and full of wretchedness. Clear, cold days, with fine bracing breezes, have been numerous; the ponds have been covered with clear crisp ice, and thousands of the children of rich and poor have shouted in merry unison as they sped along the slippery way; to those who delight in the perils of the sea, the opportunities for a "little trip outside" have been frequent, almost constant, and the lovers of the noblest animal have been blessed with hard roads for the feet and fresh air for the nostril.

But to all this has come a summary and terrible cessation. Early yesterday morning the tiny flakes began to fall, and by early evening the ground was covered by six inches of the damp and chilling mantle of which poets in warm libraries love to sing, in which misguided boys delight to tumble, and over which reckless livery-stablemen chuckle as they count in anticipation their outrageous gains. But poets, boys and stablemen were doomed to disappointment as the general public was to slush, for a driving, pelting storm, such as we rarely experience at this season of the year, poured down upon the maiden purity of the downy vestment and destroyed its beautiful integrity, driving it in huge streams into the gutters and thence to the congenial sewer. Probably a dirtier, nastier city did not exist on this or any other continent than this City of New-York at the hour of midnight last. But all things have their use; the snow will do good service to the farmers, and the rain, which in so great measure washed the impurities from our streets, did much toward preparing the way for the multitudes of people who must this week make their Christmas and holiday purchases, do any quantity of shopping, and spend enormous amounts of very soft cash.

We doubt if at any previous time the stores of our City have presented an appearance so absolutely gay, so thoroughly regal in adornment and variegated splendor. The substantials have always been well represented, and in some years the purely ornamental has also been abundantly presented, but it seems as if for the coming season all the wealth of all the Indies had been put forth to secure the treasures of the globe for the delectation of the people of this land. Reflected as in a perfect mirror, we detect in the columns of the Times advertisements that tell of fancy wares of all and every description. Look at the list:

Bohemian glasses; vases, in great variety and pattern; perfume bottles and toilet sets; card stands; goblets; punch bowls and glasses; fruit stands; vere d'eaux, richly engraved, enameled and gilt; porcelain, Parian and bisque articles; Terra Cotta, lava or Sydrolith ware; Berlin iron and bronzes; French pendules; paintings; combs, brushes and perfumes; parlor and out-door games; cutlery, of every description; Spa and Scotch wood articles; smokers' requisites; morocco goods; musical instruments; cabinet ware; toys of all descriptions, and above all,

SUNDRIES.

Under the comprehensive head of sundries much may be included. There are dolls—porcelain, paper and wood heads, stuffed bodies, crying babies, open and shut-eyed babies, and babies of India-rubber; microscopes, telescopes, scissors, work boxes; clocks, in bronze, onyx, alabaster and porcelain; opera-glasses, in cases of horn, ivory and pearl; hour-glasses, knives, bagatelle, croquet, chessmen, backgammonmen, and boards for their fit setting forth; Chinese puzzles, richly and curiously carved; gold and silver ware, of every possible sort, degree and nature; fancy goods from Paris, London, Vienna, Geneva, Naples and Rome; diamonds, watches and plate; everything, in fact, for old or young that experience, tact and taste can suggest or money can procure. With the full lists before them, our readers cannot be at a loss to determine where to go for what they want; but that they may be somewhat assisted, we will, from time to time, call attention to the announcements, and particularly to-day, specifying the dry goods, fancy goods and silver-ware.

DRY GOODS.

Cloth and clothing of different style and name are popularly and technically known as "Dry-Goods," although they are wet quite as often, if not oftener, than any other articles. Of late years presents of elegant fabrics for the personal wear of one's friends have been frequently made, and this year we find our dealers advertising under the head of "Holiday Presents," laces, cloaks, shawls, silks, and various other articles exclusively for the use of ladies and children. Stewart announces a great reduction in the price of velvet cloaks, and sets forth in glowing terms his readiness to make extraordinary sacrifices for the benefit of his customers. For full assortments of new Fall and Winter styles of merinos, alpacas, valencias, prints, delaines, sacques, basques, jackets, circulars, lace shawls, camel's hair shawls, lace curtains, piano covers, French jupons, embroidered skirts, gloves, collars, paletots, children's suits, figaros, millinery goods and fancy articles in under-dress, our readers are referred to the tempting establishments of Stewart, Strang & Adriance, Arnold, Constable & Co., Smith & Lounsberry, John Campbell, Smilie & Co., Edward Ridley, Lake & McCreery, Perceval, H. O. Farrell, Elger, Keefer, Knox & Co., Fostar Bros., J. E. Walraven, Elter, Solomon & Sons, Lord & Taylor, O'Sullivan & Gregg, Hyatt, Foster & Welsh, Adolph Kuster, Adolph Neu, J. Russell, M. A. Douglass, H. E. Legrain, H. Jackson.

And aside from any mere material use to which the goods displayed by the houses above mentioned may be put, we would call attention to them as literal bazaars apart. From the shaggy Astrakhan coats, dyed a glossy black, or left in its native and more beautiful gray, through all the varieties of costly and elegant velvets, the delicacies of lace, the intricacies of fancy, and the combinations of taste, to the tiny glove with its two, four, or six buttons, and the gossamer handkerchief of half an inch square, bounded by a continent of "point," we know by the expression of the eye, that all are beautiful and worthy of a resting-place, useful and ornamental, on the rounded shoulder, or in the taper hand of our fairest reader. Fortunately, however, all this thoughtfulness and attention are not lavished upon the gentler sex. Men, though rude and wicked in comparison, need their proportion of dry-goods quite as really as do the ladies, and for their use amplest provision seems to be made. Overcoats and under-coats, cloaks, sacks, long tailers, short tailers, and no tail at all; Irish frieze overcoats, American warm overcoats, English stout overcoats, French body overcoats, are made up in lots to suit customers and to warm them. Probably, at no time in the history of Tailordom, have so many very thick coats been worn with such very short extremities, or so many buttons of such exceeding size, as may now be seen among the haunts of the money changers, on the promenade, and in the various places of general resort. These, we notice, may be procured, as indeed may all manner of clothing and general apparel for the sterner sex, at the houses of Devlin & Co., Raymond & Co., Schaffer, Brokaw Brothers, and P. B. Baldwin.

JEWELRY, FINE ARTS AND FANCY GOODS.

But all else pales its ineffectual fire in the presence of the glitter and display of our Metropolitan jewelers, our designers in art and purveyers in fashion. Millions of dollars—solid, stamped, golden dollars—would scarce suffice to pay the ransom of the gems, the baubles, the articles of virtu, the works of art, the jewels rare, the diamonds pure, the curious fabrics, the cunning devices in gold and silver, the intricate mechanisms, the brilliant combinations, the pictures, the statuary, the thousand and one really beautiful and in many cases useful articles offered for sale by our gold and silver smiths, our jewelers, our brokers in diamonds, our dealers in pictures, statuary, and that mysterious allotment known as fancy goods.

Ball, Black & Co.—At the Marble Palace of this staunch old house are found in ample profusion such choice articles as have given them a reputation since the days of our grandfathers, in 1810. They have watches from London and Geneva, fine jewelry from Geneva and Paris, Byzantine mosaics and artistic [illegible] from Rome, corals from Naples, inlaid wood ornaments from Nice, leather goods from Vienna, and a large variety of fancy goods from France.

John J. Reed.—Mr. Reed has what is known among the initiated as a diamond parlor, where he exhibits a large and costly assortment of diamonds, rare gems and fine jewelry. He has several diamonds of note, whose history is as well known as that of the monarchs in whose crown they may have glittered, and a stock whose value it would be difficult to count in greenbacks and impossible to carry in coin.

Tiffany & Co.—In addition to the extensive assortment of every description of jewelry heretofore displayed at this house, there will be shown to-day the contents of something like a hundred cases, just opened, including jewelry, clocks, bronzes and fancy articles from Paris, London, Rome, Geneva, Vienna and Naples, forming a rare combination of rich and curious articles of luxury.

Browne & Spaulding.—One of the most extensive and elegant displays in this line is made by Browne & Spaulding. They make a specialty of diamonds, silverware, watches and fancy goods, which latter includes an endless variety of articles, from a ponderous organ that gives forth the harmonies of a first-class orchestra to a tiny crucifix of ivory, the cunning sculpture of which is a superb specimen of an art long since forgotten. The case of diamonds sparkles like the sun, and the receptacles for watches, bronzes, clocks and articles of virtu transport one in imagination to the fabled lands of the ancient story-teller.

Howard & Co.—This new house competes with its elders in displays of rich and rare commodities, and also in a profusion of the smaller and more useful materiel so popular with the purchasing community. Solid silver ware, diamonds, watches, rings, pins, Vienna goods of artistic pattern, and fancy articles too numerous to mention, but very nice to have one shown with pleasure and sold with delight.

Wm. Gale, Jr., & Co.—This well-known house confines its trade almost entirely to the silver and plated ware specialty. It has the celebrated ware of the Gorham Company, and justly claims to be considered among the best of the caterers in silver.

Gorham & Co.—It would seem as if the jewelers of the City had combined to make the fortunes of the Gorhams, for one and all announce and advertise the solid silver and plated ware of their make. The peculiar claim made by them is in favor of the solidity of their silver ware, the thickness and durability of the plate, and the artistic designs in the patterns of each. They advertise everything, from a thirty-six-inch salver and a ponderous punch-bowl to the tiniest salt-cellar and the cunningest nut-pick.

Geo. C. Allen.—Mr. Allen's dealings in diamonds, emeralds, opals, and other precious stones, are proverbial. His stock of these is large and his assortment of silverware for wedding or holiday presents is very extensive.

Hiram Young.—At this establishment the plate manufactured by the Manhattan Company is offered at manufacturers' prices until the first of next month.

J. M. Bowen & Co.—The Holiday trade is well bespoken by this firm, who announce a great variety of jewel-cases, work-boxes, writing-desks, traveling-bags, opera-glasses, portemonnaies, Bohemian glasses, toilet articles, Terra Cotta ware, and an endless variety of *bijouterie* that everybody needs and must have.

E. V. Haughwout & Co.—Cut and engraved glass, plain and decorated French china-ware, silver and plated ware, vases, bronzes, *jardinieres*, Parian and other Parisian goods, are advertised in great quantities, besides the usual large and choice assortment of chandeliers and gas-fixtures, by Haughwout & Co.

Ovington & Co. (Brooklyn.)—What Haughwout is to New-York, Ovington is to the great City of Brooklyn. This house, in addition to an immense and choice selected stock of glass and china ware, provides for its customers by direct importation an assortment of Paris clocks, stationery and fine fancy goods.

C. S. Rait.—Mr. Rait offers a fine selection of gold and silver watches, the latest styles of jewelry, silverware and general fancy goods, fit for holiday presents.

Olney & Pratt.—A number of importers find it to their advantage, at this season of the year, to offer their goods to retail purchasers, and among them we find Messrs. Olney & Pratt, who offer writing-desks, portfolios, card-cases, bronzes, chessmen and all that sort of thing, until the 1st of next month.

H. C. Reed, Jr., & Co.—These dealers offer German and silver wares, teasets, casters, cake-baskets and soup tureens, besides many other necessaries of life.

William Schaus.—This popular emporium of art and fashion is filled with rare and beautiful articles of foreign and domestic manufacture. Paintings and drawings, engravings, chromos, and exquisitely colored photographs, superb porcelain paintings, and a fine assortment of Swiss carved ware. This latter novelty embraces all sorts of fancy and useful articles. Schaus also has for sale Rogers' last group, "The Charity Patient," and all of that artist's charming works, including, beside others, "Taking the Oath," "Uncle Ned's School," "The Bushwhacker," "The Home Guard," "The Wounded Scout," "Returned Volunteer," "The Last Shot," "The Country Post-office" and "Union Refugees"—all of which are familiar to the lovers of art and the patriotic of the land.

From the foregoing sketch of two of the branches of our advertising friends, our readers will conclude that the preparations for the approaching Holidays are quite as extensive and varied as in years past. Other branches of trade are equally prominent in the matter, and will be treated in a subsequent article.

THE SNOW STORM YESTERDAY.

Storms as They Used to Be—The Fall and What Befell—Sleighing, Skating, Travel and Change.

Our grandmothers and the gray old gentleman of like close relationship, are never tired of telling us when we talk of storms, "that we know nothing at all about it;" if we had only lived fifty years ago, (which supposition, by the bye, awkwardly suggests our being our own grandmothers or grandfathers,) we would have had, every Winter, something like a snow-storm worth talking about, when people were snowed up in their houses for days and days together, and neighbors communicated with each other through tunnels, like the desperate criminals we read about who thus conspired for escape together, in the dungeons of the Bastile or of the Chateau D'If.

Now either all the good old people whom we honor have imperfect memories, or having witnessed the snows of fifty years ago, with their child-vision, overrated its enormity, as children do the heights of houses or the width of streets, to be wofully disappointed when they return to them in after years. Either this is so, or it is true as they say, that there used to be snow-storms of which our pleasant falls are mere suggestions of Winter weather. Have we no more reliable sources of information than the failing memories of our grandmothers? No, not any that we know of. There may be some musty records wherein something might be learned about the weather half a century ago, when in its boisterousness it stopped the progress of an army, or in its wild anger scattered fleets at sea; but for details of its behavior from day to day, you will find no source more reliable than the same old lady aforesaid. Weather has made history before now, but the vagrant gets no credit for it.

If, therefore, it were not out of terror of being set right severely, by our grandmother, we should venture to say that six days of steady frost, so early in December, as we have had them during the past week, was a very early Winter visitation, and considering its unfrequency, there is no great credit due to the weatherwise, who looked knowingly at the east on Saturday, and said "we are going to have a change—look out for a fall."

THE FALL.

Yesterday morning, just as the good church-going folk had got comfortably nestled in their pews, the snow began—small, dry, drifting snow, that whirled up streets, around corners, and dashed against window panes, to the especial delight of all two-year-old babies who "neva zaw ze 'no befo'," or didn't remember that they had. Not an hour or two after for those on their return from worship. The storm came down with blinding density, and by noon lay at least two inches on the ground. In the meantime, out of every door-way had tumbled excited youth of every age from four to twelve, who set to work on the foot-path opposite to make things smooth all over for their own especial comfort as gymnasts. Slides, each ten to twelve feet long, were soon manufactured, or rather, pede-factured, along the sidewalks and at the crossings; and when the exhausted nature of the urchins went to seek repose and lunch, these traps for the unwary got covered up, like so many torpedoes, only waiting to be trodden upon to explode. The number of quiet, sober people on the way home from prayers, who came to their knees, or elsewhere, upon these infernal machines yesterday, must have been great, as the writer alone saw five persons *hors du combat*, on Third-avenue, and *fell one*. The picture a big, burly, good-humored fellow makes upon the snow, when he spreads himself out in an unexpected, and not always graceful, manner, is well enough to laugh at; but when the performer has gray hairs and brittle bones, one feels like looking for the thoughtless young scoundrels, and teaching them what they ought not to do, and that with emphasis. Boys will be boys, but it is not vitally necessary to their being that they should lay traps for the legs and arms of their fathers and mothers or their maturer neighbors. The Police should look after them, which they don't do. If they did there would be fewer broken limbs during frost-time.

SLEIGHING.

There are always people who are ready to raise their umbrellas an hour before it rains, who are at the station an hour before the train starts, and who wipe their mouths with their napkins eagerly when they are only giving orders for their soups. Of this class are some owners of nice turn-outs in the sleigh way. There were scarcely two inches of snow upon the ground yesterday morning when they were out on it, rasping over the pavement in a most discordant fashion, and bumping, to the risk of spilling the trifle of brains they had, against every obstacle to their locomotion. It is but fair to the rest of the city to say that nearly all of these came from the Fifth-avenue and its neighborhood and headed in the direction of the Park. It is unnecessary to say that at no time yesterday, even when four inches of snow had fallen, was the ground at all in condition for sleighing. The snow was soft and powdery, the soil underneath had no hold upon it, it rose with the wheel or the runner, leaving the spot behind it bare. But folly will have its fling; then why philosophize?

SKATING.

Skaters were admitted to the Park lakes on Saturday for the first time, and they enjoyed themselves from noon far into the moonlight. Yesterday morning, before the snow began, indeed before the quiet Sabbath-keeping people had had their breakfasts, crowds of young people had gathered on the lakes, and on the frozen patches in the vacant lots near the Park gates. The irrepressible love of out-door enjoyment in the German character shows itself in all weathers. Full-grown Teutons, with pendant meerchaums, tried the ice in most graceful fashion, bending to their work in a stolid, uncommunicative way, self-contained and self-enjoying only. The large majority of the skaters, however, were of the truant-youth description. Stealers out of basement doors in the momentary winking of the argus eyes of watchful maids or mothers, and all the host of the unbidable boys from the neighboring region of wooden buildings without stoops. The snow soon chased away the few who were fastidious in the matter of their footing, but the boys kept up the sport till dark, plowing their way alternately with their skates and with the blunted end of their anatomy.

TRAVEL AND CHANGE.

Toward evening some four inches of snow had fallen, and walking in the streets became laborious work, especially where the whirling wind had piled the snow up in drifts along the sides to windward. The cars kept running all day, but not in more than half their usual number, and these had to be helped along by double teams. The snow-plows were at work on all the tracks, several of them being driven in a most dignified manner by accomplished gentlemen with no less than eight in hand. Suddenly the wind chopped round to the eastward followed by a rapid change in temperature and in the appearance of the down-coming snow which now fell in huge soft flakes, melting almost as they fell. The bracing, exhilarating breeze gave place to a dull, damp calm, and the crisp sparkling snow began to wilt, and rise in huge, muddy, clammy flakes upon the wheels of vehicles, or clinging to the plodder's footsteps as he struggled through. Before nightfall the whole scene had changed, and we discovered that we were in for all the horrors of snow-broth and damp feet. Grumbling neighbors and discontented servant-maids or men who do the errands, look after wet overcoats and polluted oil-cloths, and do it all as if such things were not in their bargains, or that employers, and not Providence, were responsible for such Winter dispensations.

Reception and Exhibition at the Fifth-avenue Gallery of Fine Arts.

On Saturday afternoon Messrs. Miner & Somerville gave a reception to the members of the Press at their new Fine Arts Gallery, Fifth-avenue. About 50 members of the local Press and several newspaper correspondents were present. The Art Gallery, the walls of which are now hung with a fine collection of modern paintings, was brilliantly lighted, and appeared to remarkable advantage. This spacious gallery, built expressly for art exposition, has been already described in detail in the Times as a feature in evidence of the development of the love for the beautiful among us, and as a most successful effort on the part of its spirited proprietors, as caterers in this direction, to meet the wishes of art lovers. Many of the guests of the evening remained until a late hour in evidence of their appreciation of the provision made by their hosts in a well spread table, second only to the intellectual feast upon the walls.

THE EXHIBITION.

To-day the galleries are thrown open to the public, and if not interfered with by the storm, the attendance will doubtless be a large one. The collection of modern paintings on exhibition is of more than usual attractiveness, among them being many works of recognized celebrity, and all paintings of more than passing merit. Paintings from the easels of Robbe, Verboeckhoven, Koek-koek, Tenkate, Col. Kruseman, Schaefel, Vanden-Eyken, and such artists of the modern Dutch school, and from those of Troyon, Frere, Willems, Moulinet, Couturier, Lanfant de Metz, Diaz, of the French school, cannot fail to solicit admirers successfully and to obtain them.

There are also to be found in this collection some specimens of the labors of Thomas Cole, S. Anderson, Thomas Doughty, George Moreland and J. G. Mebby, long familiar to connoisseurs in American art. Doughty, at one time known as the father of American landscape art, has long since passed away; but the works of his pencil are to be found lending their peaceful charm to the drawing-rooms of our wealthy citizens. There are three of his works to be seen at the Astor House, having all the artist's fine characteristics of delicacy of coloring and atmospheric effect.

A NORWAY RAPID.

On exhibition, but not for sale, will be found at the west end of the Gallery, Wust's painting of the Norway Rapid, for which he obtained the gold medal at the Hague. This startling picture, from which one steps back instinctively, as if threatened by the headlong torrent, is worth going a very long way to see. The same artist exhibits a work of more recent date, illustrative of Indian life, out on the uttermost edge of civilization, where a party of Indians are about to attack a bear brought to bay in a thicket near the river's bank. The rocks, river, tree trunks, foliage, brilliant cloud effect, but, more than all, the waters of the mighty river rolling inward like a sea, cannot fail to challenge the attention and admiration of the visitor.

THE FOREST GLEN.

On an easel at the gallery's eastern end is placed Hope's Forest Glen, already favorably noticed by art connoisseurs and described in the Times. The peaceful charm of this glen among the far away Green Mountains is conveyed to all who look upon it, and brings back the sunshine chased away by the wierd wildness of the foaming, rock impeded cataract of the Norway fiord.

CAST ASHORE.

The painting by Hilverdink, entitled Cast Ashore, and presented to the great Sanitary Fair by the Government of the Netherlands, is also on exhibition. It occupies a prominent position in the room, and soon attracts observation from the bold abandon of its coloring and the character of its composition. The Government of the Netherlands, it is said, paid Hilverdink $8,000 for the work.

Altogether the exhibition is a most attractive one, and its presence will no doubt be fully appreciated by those who long for such surroundings, and they are not few in the immediate neighborhood of the gallery alone.

Sermon of Rev. David Peck, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church.

Rev. David Peck, of Massachusetts, delivered a sermon yesterday in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, in Broome-street, from the following text:

> I will arise and go to my Father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven and before Thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son; make me as one of thy hired servant.—Luke, 15th chap., 18th and 19th verses.

The reverend gentleman said: Confident and self-sufficient the young man left his father's home. He was glad and eager to get away from parental restraint. He felt that he could manage for himself. Never did a youth's prospects seem brighter than his, as with his portion of the paternal wealth he stepped forth into the world to be his own master, to make his own choice of pursuits and pleasures. He rejoiced in his freedom, and felt that at length he was a man! Months and years rolled by. No father's counsel troubled him; he had his own way. But soon he is sitting on the ground among the swine and clothed in rags, for long ago he had wasted his substance in riotous living. The bloom of health had faded from his cheek; his confidence and self-reliance had forsaken him; the reckless companions that had clung to him while his money lasted had deserted him; haggard, squalid, friendless and solitary, he looked the picture of wretchedness, and he looked no worse than he felt. Like many another youth, impatience of restraint had brought him from honor to infamy, from wealth to poverty. He has now come to himself. "How many hired servants of my father," he exclaims, "have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger?" I will arise and go to my father, and say unto him: "Father, I have sinned against Heaven and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son; make me as one of thy hired servants." The text gives us an exhibition of true penitence for sin. A man may feel that he has sinned grievously, and may see clearly that if he does not become reconciled to God he will perish forever, yet he may not resolve to return to Him and seek His pardon. He trembles; he regrets that he has acted foolishly, but he does not cry "God be merciful to me a sinner!" He is convicted of sin but not converted. His repentance is like that of Judas, not that of Peter. True penitence also prompts to a full confession of sin, whether against God or man, and is accompanied by deep humility. It is pleasant to notice how beautifully this grace shines forth in the life of many who have been eminent for attainments in piety, or for success in winning souls to Christ. When Rev. John Newton had reached an advanced age and his sight had become so dim that he could not read, one morning at breakfast the Bible was read to him as usual, and then the verse for the day from *Bogatsky's Golden Treasury*, "I am what I am,"—after a few moment's silence Mr. Newton commented briefly on the verse, as was his custom on such occasions, but this morning it took the form of soliloquy, as follows: I am not what I ought to be. Ah! how imperfect and deficient! I am not what I wish to be! I abhor that which is evil, and I would cleave to that which is good! I am not what I hope to be; soon, soon I shall put off mortality and with mortality all sin and imperfection. Yet, though I am not what I ought or wish to be, nor what I hope to be, I can truly say I am not what I once was, a slave of sin and satan; and I can heartily join with the apostle and acknowledge, "By the grace of God I am what I am."

In conclusion, the preacher said: Cherish, my friends, the spirit of penitence; mourn your sins, confess and forsake them, and cherish the grace of humility. Think how much reason you have for self-abasement. Although you doubt not you are forgiven, be humble still. Walk softly, humbly with your God, and soon Heaven's gates will open to receive you, and your mansion and reward will fill you with glad surprise and unutterable joy.

The Masonic Fair.

The grand Masonic Fair in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund, now in progress in this City, has almost passed the second week of its existence, with the most complete and satisfactory success. Not a day has elapsed since its commencement that the church building in which the fair is being held, at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, has not been completely filled—morning, afternoon and evening—with liberal patrons, who evinced the greatest pleasure in contributing to so noble an enterprise. In point of variety, the goods and wares offered for sale at the different lodge-stands have never been excelled—one can get anything almost, "from a needle to an anchor," and at the most reasonable figures, too. It is the objectionable feature in nearly all fairs that the purchaser is literally "duped." He is generally charged four or five, or even ten times the real value of an article, and then if he doesn't happen to have the exact change in his pocket, he may whistle for any return of difference between the large note he hands over to the fair one who "sells" him and the price at which he purchases the article. At the present Masonic Fair, however, so far as has been seen, the ladies in charge have placed a fair, and, in some instances, a wholesale rate valuation upon the goods, and no one is robbed of small change. This, of course, tends to bring in a large number of purchasers, who take this opportunity of buying their holiday goods at less than store figures. Nor is there any fear of falling short of a full supply, as there are now, we understand, not less than $20,000 worth of goods temporarily stored away, for which there is no room upon the tables.

New-York, Neptune and Greenwich Lodges, all on the second floor of the building, present unusual attractions to customers at their tables and, we are assured, offer very great bargains to patrons. One of the most amusing things about the Fair is the side-show offered by the New-York Lodge, in the basement, to which an additional charge for admission is demanded; but after enjoying the side-splitting entertainment there offered no one who invests ten cents once goes away from the place until he has repeated the operation twice or thrice at least, when, as an invariable rule, he has laughed himself into tears. To attempt any description of it would be vain—to be appreciated it must be seen. A very fine show of prize sheep were added last week to the numerous other attractions, besides any number of agricultural implements of almost every conceivable kind. Some very handsome specimens of wire work of various patterns are on sale for the benefit of Neptune Lodge. But then, as has been said in a former article, to particularize in respect of lodges is almost impossible—all seem to have done everything that could have been done to contribute to the success of the project, and that with the most happy satisfaction to all concerned. It is probable that the Fair will be continued open until after the holidays, when a very handsome profit will have been realized from the enterprise.

The New Post-office.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Chamber of Commerce unanimously passed a preamble and resolution with a memorial to Congress, urging them to erect a new Post-office and United States Courts in this City. The argument and cogency of their memorial were so strong that Postmaster-General Dennison introduced their request in his annual report, upon which Congress took prompt action and appointed a Commission, consisting of seven of our well-known citizens, men who represented all classes of our business community: A. A. Low, as President of the Chamber of Commerce; Charles H. Russell, the Banks and Insurance Companies' interest; Moses Taylor and Jackson S. Schultz, the merchants, with his Honor the Mayor representing the municipal authorities and the Bar, the United States District-Attorney, and the Postmaster of the City, to select a proper site. In the January following each Board of the Common Council passed resolutions unanimously inviting the United States Government to take a part of the Park for those two important United States offices.

The Commissioners promptly met, and after carefully considering the whole matter, and after advertising for two weeks in the daily papers for a proper place, came to the unanimous conclusion that the lower end of the Park was the most suitable spot on the Island for such a building.

A Committee of the Congressional Commission were invited by the honorable Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to meet them on the subject of fixing a site for a Post-office and a United States Court-room. After several meetings, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund also agreed to dispose of the lower portion of the Park. Over six months have elapsed since the matter has been before the Common Council, and yet no definite action has been taken. While other cities have not only invited the Government to erect such fine public buildings, but offered the most liberal terms, often giving the land, our City Legislature hesitate to have a building erected that will surpass any other building in appearance, except the Capitol and the Treasury Building, in the country—a building that will enhance the value of property by causing other fine buildings to be erected, as it is contemplated by the merchants, if the old site of the Post-office in Nassau-street can be purchased, to erect there a Merchants' Exchange and Chamber of Commerce, with banking-rooms in the third story. Than let us ask the Common Council to concur in the recommendation of the Sinking Fund Commissioners put the $500,000 in the City purse, and let the Government erect a building that will be the pride of the great metropolis.

Since writing the above I learn that the Council Board have voted to concur in the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Now let the Board of Aldermen follow their example, and our citizens will say well done. G. W. J.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Accidents.—An inquest was held on the body of Patrick Gallaghan, at the City Hospital, yesterday. Deceased was driving a cart on Friday, and, when turning the corner of Pearsall and Pacific streets, urged his horse forward by using the lash. The animal ran off, upset the cart, and Gallaghan struck his head on the flagging, sustaining a fracture of the skull, from the effects of which he died. A verdict in accordance was rendered. The deceased leaves a wife and four children at No. 87 Douglass-street.. A young man named Richardson W. Favill, residing at No. 69 Carroll-street, was knocked down and run over by a coach and span of horses, opposite the Park Theatre, on Saturday night, whereby he sustained a compound fracture of one of his ankles. He was in the act of jumping from the platform of a Fulton-avenue car when the accident occurred.

Fires.—There was an alarm of fire about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, said to be caused by the burning of a house near the corner of Fulton and Sands streets. The firemen, being unable to see any conflagration, returned to their houses.... Two of the city fire bells are out of order, and therefore worthless. The City Hall and Forty-fourth District bells are now the only ones that can be used in the Western District. The fractured bells are on the towers of the Forty-second and Forty-third Police Precinct Station-houses.

Fight in a Gin-Mill—A Man Dangerously Beaten.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday night a fight took place in a gin-mill at the intersection of North Fifth and Fifth streets, E. D., between a party of small politicians, and tumblers were freely used as weapons of defence and offence. In the course of the *melee* a man named Thomas Gilroy received a deep and dangerous wound in his head, and had to be conveyed to his home in North Fifth-street by his friends. Gilroy was in a critical condition last night.

Probable Fatal Jump.—James Travers, a colored man, living on the fourth story of No. 2 Battle-row, North First-street, E. D., jumped out of the front window of his apartment, while in a state of intoxication, at a late hour on Saturday night, and sustained injuries which will doubtless prove fatal, although he was alive last evening. Sergeant Maddox, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, picked him up and obtained surgical aid.

Stealing Geese.—Two boys, named Michael Conner and Michael McKinty, stole fifteen live geese from the premises of Messrs. Samuel Cotes and Robert Forsyth, in Weeksville, on Saturday, and brought them to Main-street and exposed them for sale. The accused were arrested before they had made a sale, and this morning, it is probable, they will be done up brown by Justice Cornwell.

Soiree of the Fifty-sixth Regiment.—A grand annual invitation soiree is to be given by Company G, Fifty-sixth Regiment, National Guard, at their armory in Raymond-street, on the evening of Dec. 20. The officers of the Company are, Captain, S. O. Hatfield; First-Lieutenant, Wm. H. Walter, and Second-Lieutenant, Peter A. Waddy.

Small Fire.—A small frame building, situated in the rear of No. 264 South Fourth-street, E. D., took fire between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night, but the flames were subdued after a damage of about $200. The building was the property of F. Richards.

A Shoplifting Operation.—The fancy and dry goods store of H. Sardak, No. 314 Grand-street, E. D., was robbed of several articles to the value of about $100, by two individuals who called in to price goods at a late hour on Saturday night.

Installation.—Last evening Rev. John Hancock was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church corner of Ewen and Ainslie streets, E. D. Several ministers from neighboring churches were present to witness the interesting ceremonies.

Fire Department.—The Board of Trustees of the Western District Fire Department have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Felix Campbell, President; Wm. D. Veeder, Counsel; Wm. A. Walker, Secretary.

Snow-Balling.—The boys yesterday indulged in snow-balling to such an extent that the Police were at length compelled to make examples of several by arresting them.

Arrests.—The total number of arrests made by the Police on Saturday night was 66, of which about two-thirds were for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Personal.—Rev. Nevin Woodside has recently been chosen pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in Duffield-street.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Flour more active, and 15c. to 25c. better. White Winter, $13; Red Winter, $11 50; sales of 4,000 bbls Spring Extra at $9 50@$10 25. Wheat 1c. to 3c. better: sales are 60,000 bush. at $2 07; 11,000 at $2; sales 70,000 bushels at $1 87@$1 90. Corn dull and heavy; sales 80,000 bushels No. 1 at 80½c.; 14,000 bushels No. 2 at 76½c.@77½c. Oats 2c. better; sales 38,000 bushels No. 2 at 42c.@43c. Barley steady; sample lot for delivery, $1 12½; No. 2, 65c.@67c. Rye firmer at 86c.@87½c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork declined 50c.; sales at $18 50 for cash; $18 75 in January. Lard, kettle, 12c. cash; 12½c. for buyers in January. Dressed Hogs declined 50c., closing quiet at $6 75 and $7 for lots dividing on 200 lbs. Receipts of Beef Cattle for the week, 4,627. Shipments—2,504. Notwithstanding a large falling off in receipts and an improvement in quality, the market on the whole has been dull, and prices for common grades have suffered a decline of 15c. ⅌ 100 lbs. on the week. There has been a fair shipping demand for good and choice, and for such prices have been well maintained. We quote first-class shipping beeves at $6 15@$6 50; second-class $5 30@$5 90; good to choice packing steers $4 50@$5 15. Receipts of live hogs for the week, 24,613. Shipped, 712. A favorable change in the weather for packing and a falling off in receipts caused an advance of 75c.@90c. Friday noon, on Monday's prices, and increased receipts to-day caused a reaction and decline of from 30 to 50 cents since yesterday notwithstanding brisk shipping and packing demand. We quote: Choice Heavy at $6 25@$6 40; medium, $6@$6 20; common $5 75@$5 95. The *Evening Journal* says that Eastern exchange is firm and steady, but the demand less active. The week closes on a very firm money market. Country collections are made with some difficulty, in consequence of which, and a dull state of trade, merchants are quite large borrowers. The demand for new loans is active, and requests for renewals of maturing paper are very numerous. Parties who have heretofore never been known to ask such favors urgently press their claims for extension, in view of the depressed state of the markets for general merchandise.

Oswego, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Flour more active, chiefly for the interior of Pennsylvania and the New-England States; sales 1,200 bbls., at $11 25 No. 1 Spring; $13 25 for Red Winter; $14 25 for White; $15 25 for double Extra. Rye Flour, $6 50. Wheat quiet, at $2 40 for White Canada; $2 15@$2 20 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $2 30 for No. 1 do. Corn, $1 10@$1 12 for No. 1 Indiana and Illinois. Oats, 65c. ⅌ bushel for choice Michigan. Barley, Rye and Peas quiet and nominal. Mill Feed higher; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$27; Middlings, $32@$35 ⅌ ton, delivered at the cars. Railroad Freight on Flour to Boston, $1 ⅌ bbl.; to Albany, 80c.

Buffalo, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Flour in fair demand and steady; sales 1,600 bbls. extra State at $11. Wheat firm but quiet; sales 1,000 bushels fair White Canada at $1 60. Corn held firmly at $1. Oats firm; sales 3 car loads No. 2 Ohio at 50c. Barley quiet at 95c. Rye nominal at $1. Provisions heavy. Mess Pork quiet at $21 50. Lard in moderate demand at 13½c. Dressed Hogs steady at $8 60@$9. Whisky firm at $2 39. Receipts by Grand Trunk Railway for last 24 hours—100 bbls. Flour, 1,450 bushels Wheat, 356 bushels Peas.

Milwaukee, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Flour firm, and 25c. higher. Wheat firm, and advanced 4c.@5c., ruling rates being $1 91 for No. 2, $1 78@$1 82 for No. 3, and $1 53 for rejected. Corn unchanged. Oats firm at 45c. for No. 2. Rye—87c. for No. 1. Provisions—Dull and lower. No sales. Dressed Hogs declined 50c.@75c.; sales of 700 at 6¼c. Receipts good—900 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Corn, and 825 Dressed Hogs. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

San Francisco, Friday, Dec. 14.

Extra Flour $6 60, Superfine $6. The Wheat market was quiet at $1 75@$1 90 ⅌ 100 lbs. Eastern Butter 34c.@35c. Mining Stocks were improved. Savage, $2,075; Yellow Jacket, $1,290; Crown Point, $1,200; Gould & Curry, $660; Chollar, $225; Ophir, $205; Imperial, $140; Belcher, $121; Legal-Tenders, 72.

St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Flour steady and quiet at $8@$10 for inferior grades; $13@$14 75 for triple extra. Wheat flat; no business; White Fall $2 80. Corn steady and firm; sales of mixed at 95c. Oats dull at 75c. Rye quiet at 90c. Mess Pork, $21. Whisky better at $2 25. Hogs—receipts 3,000 at $6 50@$6 75.

Toledo, Ohio, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Wheat—Amber Michigan 7c., and Spring 3c. better; sales of the former at $2 85; latter at $2 29; White Michigan at $2 90. Corn—83½c. for No. 1 Mixed. Oats, 44c. Rye, $1 04. Dressed Hogs, $7@$7 50.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Flour higher and more active at $9@$9 50; Superfine, $10 50@$11 25. Extra Mess Pork quiet at $20. Lard quiet at 12c. Hogs quiet and 25c. lower; sales at $6@$6 40 for Dressed; receipts 6,723. Cotton weaker and held at 31c. Gold unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, Dec. 15.

Cotton quoted at 30c.@31c. Spirits of Turpentine, 61c. for country; 62c. for New-York; packages of Crude Turpentine, $4 10.

[Advertisement.]

"Remarkable for delicacy, freshness and purity." Burnett's Unrivaled Cologne Water and Cocoaine for the Hair.—*Christian Guardian, Toronto.*

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holiday Surprise.—Slippers suitable for all as an agreeable holiday present, in new styles, all very neat, at Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

10,000 persons cured of Chronic Rheumatism by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment. Sold by all the druggists.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 18 | Sun sets...... 4 35 | Moon sets.... 2 03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 55 | Gov. Island. 3 44 | Hell Gate... 5 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 16.

Arrived.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Pioneer, Shackford, Cow Bay 5 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Hibernia, (Br.,) Janssen, Liverpool Nov. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Tapscott Brothers & Co. Is anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Ship Nenavehan, ——, Hamburg 58 ds., with mdse. and 467 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Is anchored in Coney Island Cove, and has sickness on board.

Bark May Queen, (of Glasgow,) Gilfillan, Canton July 1, and St. Helena Oct. 26, with mdse. to Dabney, Morgan & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 12.

Bark C. B. Hamilton, (of Portland,) Shepard, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Emulous, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Priest, Windsor 14 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Arabian, (of Arichat,) Richard, Arichat 13 ds., with coal to Bangor.

Brig Torrid Zone, (of Bermuda,) Smith, Fortune Island 9 ds., with salt to J. N. Harvey.

Brig Pomona, Brown, Galveston Nov. 21, with cotton, &c., to master. Has been 10 ds. to the N. of Hatteras.

Brig Cleopatra, (Swed.,) Lindberg, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig John Averils, Philbrook, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Gen. Scott, Leach, Providence, with mdse. to G. H. Christon.

Schr. Anne Freeman, Reed, Portland 4 ds., with potatoes to A. O. Leonard.

Schr. Gen. Grant, ——, Bangor, with laths, &c., to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, with mdse. to G. N. Stranahan.

Miscellaneous.

Provincetown, Dec. 16.—The brig James Clift, before reported ashore, has got off, and is anchored in the harbor.

Hyann's, Dec. 15.—The brig Tito, in tow of steamer Rescue, arrived in this port to-day from Palermo, via New-York, for Boston.

Spoken, &c.

C. Lovett—brig, bound N., was seen Dec. 13, lat. 38 18, lon. 72 22.

Lizzie—Br. brig, from Newport, Eng., bound S., Nov. 9, lat. 4 S., lon. 32 40.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Arr. ship Alexander, Liverpool; bark Y. S. Brown, do.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 15.—The steamers Delaware, from Charleston, and Empire, from Wilmington, bound to New-York, which put into Norfolk yesterday short of coal, having encountered heavy weather, are anchored here waiting opportunity to sail.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 14, P. M.—Arr. brig Martha A. Berry, Chase, New-York, for Portland; schrs. Sarah A. Hammond, Paine, Philadelphia, for Boston; Alexander Young, Young, do. for do.; Viola, (of New-York,) Wilmington, N. C., for do.; Reward, (Br.,) Foster, New-York, for Windsor; Emma A. Higgins, Pierce, Tangier, for Boston; E. S. Connaut, Hammond, Calais, for New-York; R. C. Thomas, Crockett, Rockland, for Charleston. 15th, 8 A. M.—Arr. schrs. S. S. Wheeler, McLaughlin, Philadelphia, for Boston; R. K. Dexter, Bennard, Tangier, for Portland; Deborah Jones, Better, New-York, for Boston; Emeline G. Sawyer, Keene, Elizabethport, for do.; Alex. Blue, Dell, Boston, for Richmond; Blondel, Atwood, Boston, for Tangier, with mainsail split; Ella, Richardson, Bangor, for New-York; M. M. Pote, Abbott, Franklin, for do.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 15.—Sld. steamer Eutaw, for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Fortune Island, Dec. 6, schr. Dan Williams, for New-York in 2 days.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS!!

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Novelties—new, fresh and in endless variety, useful and ornamental—at my usual low prices.

Articles for Fairs—a good assortment.

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No. 617 8th-av., New-York.
No. 51 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

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BEER OF HEALTH.

"Mr. Hoff enjoys a great reputation in Europe for his Malt Extract Beer of Health.
Turin, (Italy.) EUGENE POUJADE,
Consul-General of France.
[Extract of a letter of recommendation to Consul-General of France in New-York.
Baron G. Boilleau.]

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I trust that such of my countrymen as may be in need of a restoratave, will give it a fair trial, having no doubt they will receive the same benefit as I have.
Paris. JAMES BAREMORE,
of the firm of Randel & Baremore,
No. 58 Nassau-street, New-York.

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BEER OF HEALTH.

Mr. L. Hoff is a highly respectable young man, and will merit the confidence of the community in which he purposes to reside.
Paris. Dr. GORDON, of Boston.
[Extract of letter of recommendation to Dr. F. Barker, of this City.]

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IRISH FRIEZE
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These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.
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The reasons for its unparalleled success are that its operation is instantaneous and entirely satisfactory, and that while it gives to every face

THE RADIANT COMPLEXION OF THE YOUNG!

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WILL NOT INJURE THE MOST DELICATE SKIN:

and is consequently a remedy for, and beautifier of, the skin combined in one preparation. It is, therefore,

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72, 21, 53, 26, 23, 7, 41, 34, 32, 6, 12, 69, 67.
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49, 62, 1, 59, 6, 47, 46, 40, 56, 63, 55, 28, 69.
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